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ON COMPUTING INSTANTANEOUS GEOCENTRIC TIDES ALONG
SATELLITE TRACKS THE NSWC STT PROGRAM(U) NAVAL SURFACE
WEAPONS CENTER DAHLGREN VA E W SCHWIDERSKI ET AL.

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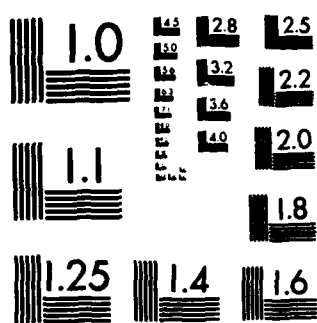
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geocentric tide data at all SST grid points, which are stored on three magnetic tapes (SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III). From the prepared SST GTD tapes, the third (STT) program computes instantaneous tides along parallel satellite tracks by a smooth and fast interpolation scheme. All three programs eliminate various input-error possibilities of their preliminary versions, which have been applied to compute instantaneous geocentric tides along SEASAT tracks. The program descriptions include corresponding User's Guides and Program Listings. An extended version of the STT program is in preparation. It will include group beat effects on all major tidal components by frequency-wise neighboring minor tidal modes.

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FOREWORD

In this report, the authors describe an efficient computer program to compute geocentric tides along satellite tracks from prepared harmonic tidal constants computed on a standard satellite track grid system. The program is an improved version of a preliminary program, which has been applied to compute instantaneous geocentric tides along SEASAT tracks.

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O. F. Braxton
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Strategic Systems Department

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ABSTRACT

In the following report, the authors present three computer programs to compute geocentric tides including ocean and earth tides and ocean-loading effects along "parallel" satellite tracks from the harmonic ocean tidal constants listed on the NSWC GOTD Tape (Schwiderski and Szeto 1981). The first program prepares a basic standard satellite track (SST), which is shifted parallel to itself to define a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system. The second program computes harmonic geocentric tide data at all SST grid points, which are stored on three magnetic tapes (SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III). From the prepared SST GTD tapes, the third (STT) program computes instantaneous tides along parallel satellite tracks by a smooth and fast interpolation scheme. All three programs eliminate various input-error possibilities of their preliminary versions, which have been applied to compute instantaneous geocentric tides along SEASAT tracks. The program descriptions include corresponding User's Guides and Program Listings. An extended version of the STT program is in preparation. It will include group beat effects on all major tidal components by frequency-wise neighboring minor tidal modes.

1. INTRODUCTION

In an earlier report, the authors (Schwiderski and Szeto 1981) described briefly the major features of the NSWC ocean tide models (Schwiderski 1978a, b, 1979a - e, 1980, 1981a - k, 1982a - d), which require indispensable consideration in various applications. In particular, suggestions were discussed to improve the model accuracy especially in coastal waters. These general discussions were followed by a detailed description of the arrangement and format of the NSWC Global Ocean Tide Data (GOTD) Tape (Schwiderski 1981k), which contains the $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ gridded harmonic ocean tide constants, i.e., amplitudes and phases.

Using the NSWC GOTD 1981 tape, a Random-Point Tide (RPTIDE) program was elaborated complete with User's Guide and Program Listing. The RPTIDE program computes oceanic and/or geocentric (including earth tides and loading effects) tides at randomly specified geographical points and instances. Since the required GOTD 1981 tape contains over one million data, the general RPTIDE program is cost-wise limited to a relatively small number of random points. It is definitely far too expensive and time consuming to compute, for instance, geocentric tidal heights along satellite tracks, which carry altimeters to measure the instantaneous sea surface height underneath the satellite every half second or so.

It is the purpose of the present report to present the special NSWC Satellite Track Tide (STT) program, which computes efficiently geocentric tidal heights along tracks of altimeter-carrying satellites at the instances sea-surface measurements are being taken. It makes effective use of the fact that the ground tracks of satellites with identical and fixed-orbit parameters are essentially "parallel" to each other (see Figure 2). Indeed, disregarding negligible deviations, two consecutive satellite orbit tracks are congruent to each other in space and time, they differ only in a uniform longitudinal westward shift.

In Section 2, one finds a detailed description of the NSWC SST program and grid system, which generates from an approximately given standard satellite orbital ground track, a (basic) SST upon which the basic SST grid system is defined. Section 3 presents, in detail, the NSWC Standard Satellite Track Geocentric Tide Data (SST GTD) program, which converts the NSWC Global Ocean Tide Data (GOTD 1981) from its $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ spherical grid to the new SST grid system defined in Section 2. The generated new geocentric tide data are stored on three magnetic tapes (NSWC SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III) described in Section 4. These tapes are used in the NSWC STT program described in Section 5, which computes instantaneous geocentric tides along specified congruent satellite tracks. Finally, the Appendixes A, B, and C contain the corresponding User's Guides and Program Listings of all three NSWC programs (SST, SST GTD, and STT programs).

2. NSWC STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK (SST) PROGRAM AND GRID SYSTEM

The NSWC SST program generates from a given approximate standard satellite ground track between two consecutive ascending nodal points a basic SST, which serves as the basis of the SST grid system defined below.

Definition of ESST and ASST

An "exact" standard satellite track (ESST) is defined as a nonequatorial one-revolution ground track of a satellite (say, SEASAT or GEOS-3) traveling westward around the earth between two consecutive ascending nodal points both "exactly" on the equator. If one or both nodal points deviate slightly off the equator, the track is called "approximate" standard satellite track (ASST).

A. Input Data (ASST)

An ASST is specified by:

- (1) (λ_j, ϕ_j) = longitudes (East, $0^\circ \leq \lambda_j \leq 360^\circ$) and latitudes (North, $-88^\circ \leq \phi_j \leq +88^\circ$) of $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 381$ ASST points, which are uniformly spaced by the constant travel time $\Delta\tau = \hat{\phi}/380$, where
- (2) $\hat{\phi}$ = orbital period (in sec)

The input data (1) and (2) *must* satisfy the following ASST accuracy conditions.

- (a) The $\lambda_j, \phi_j, \hat{\phi}$ values *must* be given to $0.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ degrees and seconds, respectively.
- (b) The exact ESST condition

$$\phi_1 = \phi_{381} = 0 \quad (1)$$

is in practical applications usually not fulfilled. However, the *minimum* approximate condition

$$|\phi_1| < 0.5^\circ \text{ and } |\phi_{381}| < 0.5^\circ \quad (2)$$

can and *must* be enforced to avoid significant losses in accuracy. The SST program checks this condition (see B. below) and rejects the given ASST in case of its violation.

Note 1: The Pole regions are excluded ($|\phi_j| \leq 88^\circ$) to avoid, singularities in the grid system. The 381 spacing points along the ASST have been chosen to make the geographical distance between two consecutive points about equal to a one-degree equatorial distance. Of course, any other number of points could be chosen in principle.

B. Main Computation:

The following procedure generates from the given ASST an ESST, which is needed for the largest-integer arithmetic in the STT program of Section 5. This procedure simply shifts all track points along the corresponding parabolic tangents, in order to enforce Equation (1) while maintaining a constant but slightly adjusted travel time between the new consecutive track points (see Figure 1). At the same time the program shifts the resulting ESST to the Equator-Greenwich-Meridian intersection and augments the track by one skew-symmetric additional point at each end. This completes the desired generation of the (basic) SST upon which the definition of the SST grid system is based (see Figure 2). The added two points simplify the practical application of the STT program of Section 5.

(1) Check for

$$|\phi_1| < 0.5 \text{ and } |\phi_{381}| < 0.5$$

if violated, reject given ASST, otherwise compute:

$$\Delta\tau = \hat{\tau}/380$$

$$\Delta\lambda_1 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 (+360 \text{ if } < 0)$$

$$\Delta\phi_1 = \phi_2 - \phi_1$$

$$\Delta\lambda_{381} = \lambda_{380} - \lambda_{381} (+360 \text{ if } < 0)$$

$$\Delta\phi_{381} = \phi_{381} - \phi_{380}$$

$$\Delta\tau_1 = \Delta\tau\phi_1/\Delta\phi_1$$

$$\Delta\tau_{381} = \Delta\tau\phi_{381}/\Delta\phi_{381}$$

$$\hat{\tau}' = \hat{\tau} - (\Delta\tau_{381} - \Delta\tau_1)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta\tau} = (\Delta\tau_{381} - \Delta\tau_1)/380$$

$$V = \frac{1}{\Delta\tau} \left[(\Delta\lambda_1)^2 + (\Delta\phi_1)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda = 360 - \lambda_1 - \phi_1 \Delta\lambda_1 / \Delta\phi_1$$

$$\lambda'_{382} = \left[\lambda + \lambda_{381} + \phi_{381} \Delta\lambda_{381} / \Delta\phi_{381} \right] \bmod 360, (0 \leq \lambda' \leq 360)$$

(2) For $j = 2, 3, \dots, 380$ compute consecutively:

$$\Delta\tau_j = \Delta\tau_{j-1} + \tilde{\Delta\tau}, (\Delta\tau_1 \text{ see above})$$

$$\Delta\lambda_j = \lambda_{j-1} - \lambda_{j+1} (+360 \text{ if } < 0)$$

$$\Delta\phi_j = \phi_{j+1} - \phi_{j-1}$$

$$S_j = \sqrt{\Delta\tau_j / [(\Delta\lambda_j)^2 + (\Delta\phi_j)^2]}^{1/2}$$

$$\lambda'_{j+1} = (\lambda_j + S_j \Delta\lambda_j + \lambda) \bmod 360, (0 \leq \lambda' \leq 360)$$

$$\phi'_{j+1} = \phi_j - S_j \Delta\phi_j$$

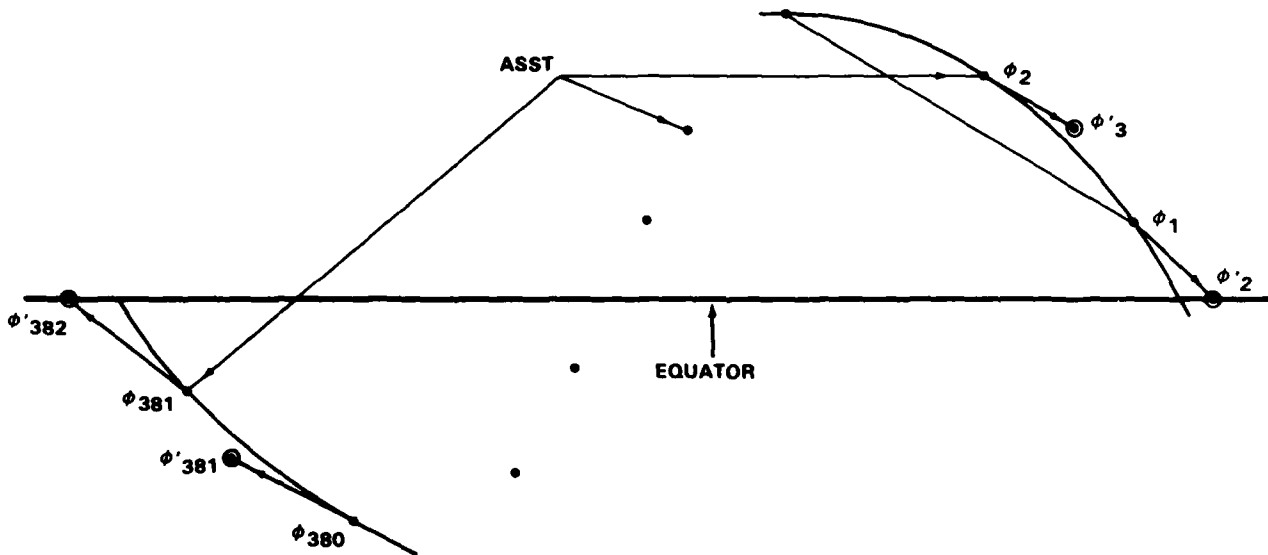


Figure 1. Construction of ESST from ASST

• Approximate SST points

⊙ Exact points

(3) Now generate the (basic) SST

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lambda_1 &= 360 - \lambda'_3, \phi_1 = -\phi'_3 \\
 \lambda_2 &= 360, \phi_2 = 0 \\
 \lambda_j &= \lambda'_j, \phi_j = \phi'_j \quad (j = 3, 4, \dots, 381) \\
 \lambda_{382} &= \lambda'_{382}, \phi_{382} = 0 \\
 \lambda_{383} &= 2\lambda'_{382} - \lambda'_{381}, \phi_{383} = -\phi'_{381}, \\
 \hat{\lambda} &= 720 - \lambda_{382},
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\Delta\tau = \hat{\tau}/380$$

(4) Print all SST points (λ_j, ϕ_j) $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$, $\hat{\lambda}$, and $\Delta\tau$ on the SST G Tape I as described in Section 4.

Note 2: The User's Guide and Program Listing are given in Appendix A.

Definition of $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST Grid System

A $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system of the earth is defined by shifting the basic SST (see (3) above) one-degree-wise westward "parallel" to itself as shown in Figure 2. Accordingly, the grid points are defined by:

$$\left. \begin{aligned}
 \lambda_{jk} &= \lambda_j + 1 - k \quad (+ 360 \text{ if } < 0) \\
 \phi_{jk} &= \phi_j
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &j = 1, 2, \dots, 383 \\ &k = 1, 2, \dots, 360 \end{aligned}$$

Note 3: As can be seen in Figure 2, the SST grid system is not a unique coordinate system. Indeed, through every given point in the SST range, one finds two crossing SST (ordinate) lines and in the overlapping region around the equator even three. Nevertheless, since only points on shifted SSTs will be considered in the STT program of Section 5, a unique geographical orientation is possible with the help of the travel time $\Delta\tau$ between grid points on the SST.

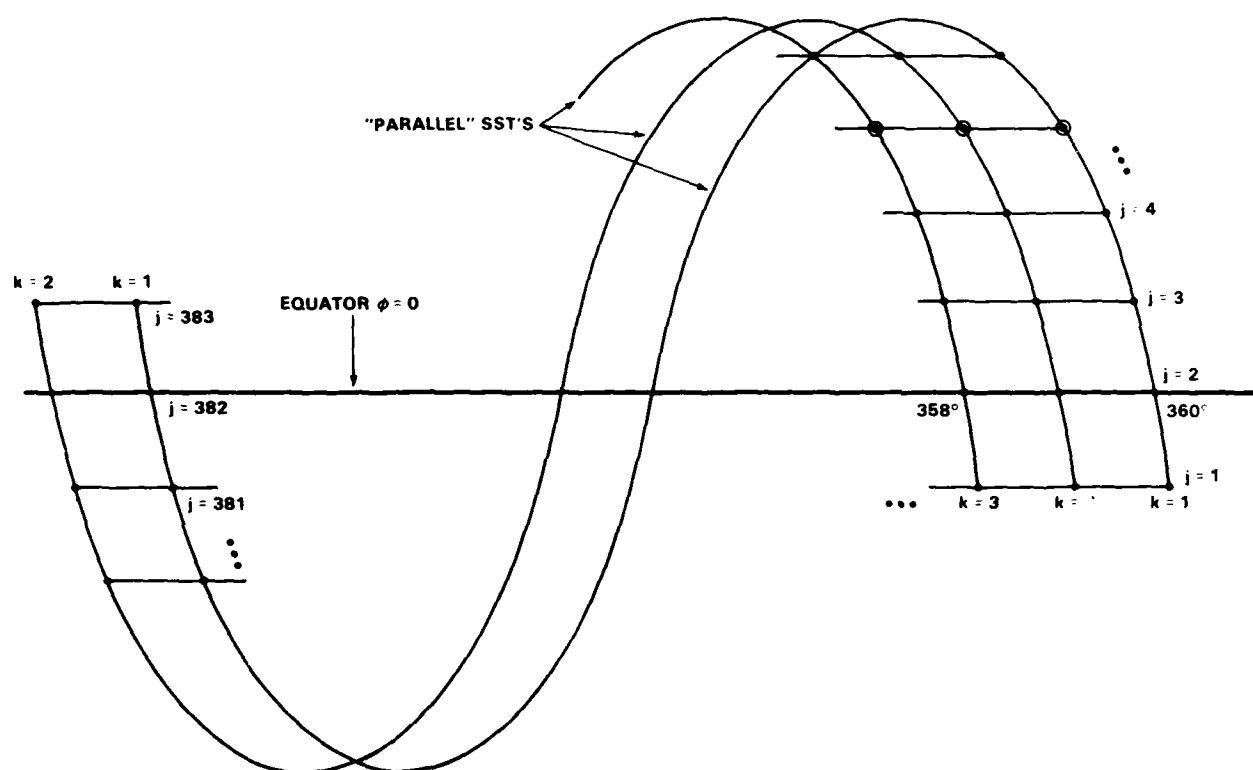


Figure 2. 1° x 1° SST Grid Scheme

● “Parallel” Points

3. NSWC STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK GEOCENTRIC TIDE DATA (SST GTD) PROGRAM

The NSWC (SST GTD) program interpolates at all SST grid points (Section 2) amplitudes and phases of any desired partial ocean tide by second-order ruled surfaces (linear in both east and north directions) using the NSWC GOTD tape described in Schwiderski and Szeto (1981). The interpolated values are modified by harmonic addition of the corresponding amplitudes and phases of the earth tide and of the earth dip in response to the ocean tidal load. These modifications are used in the form of simple Love and Accad-Pekeris approximations as explained in Schwiderski and Szeto (1981). Hence, the generated new harmonic constants on the $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system constitute amplitudes and phases of the total geocentric partial tide.

Note 1: No special effort is made to improve the accuracy of the oceanic tides in coastal waters. If higher accuracies are desired in such areas, instantaneous tidal computations should apply local refinements as suggested in Schwiderski (1981j) and Schwiderski and Szeto (1981).

A. Input Data

- (1) (λ_j, ϕ_j) = longitudes (East, $0^\circ \leq \lambda_j \leq 360^\circ$) and latitudes (North, $-89^\circ < \phi_j < +89^\circ$) of $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 383$ SST points generated by the SST program of Section 2 and printed, e.g., on the NSWC SST GTD Tape I described in Section 4 (Pole regions excluded!).
- (2) $(\xi_{m,n}^i, \delta_{m,n}^i)$ = ocean tide amplitudes (in m) and Greenwich phases (in deg) from GOTD 1981 tape, where $m = 1, 2, \dots, 360$ (longitude numbers) $n = 1, 2, \dots, 168$ (latitude number), and
- (3) i = specified mode number $1 \leq i \leq 11$.

Note 2: $\xi_{m,n}^i = 9.999$, $\delta_{m,n}^i = 999.9$ on land

$$\delta_{m,n}^i = 360^\circ = 0^\circ \text{ (phase jump)}$$

- (4) Earth tide parameters in GOTD Mode Order (see Schwiderski and Szeto 1981):

M_2	:	$i = 1,$	$\nu_1 = 2,$	$E_1 = 0.148\ 308$
S_2	:	$i = 2,$	$\nu_2 = 2,$	$E_2 = 0.069\ 059$
K_1	:	$i = 3,$	$\nu_3 = 1,$	$E_3 = 0.086\ 638$
O_1	:	$i = 4,$	$\nu_4 = 1,$	$E_4 = 0.061\ 551$
N_2	:	$i = 5,$	$\nu_5 = 2,$	$E_5 = 0.028\ 396$
P_1	:	$i = 6,$	$\nu_6 = 1,$	$E_6 = 0.028\ 668$
K_2	:	$i = 7,$	$\nu_7 = 2,$	$E_7 = 0.018\ 791$
Q_1	:	$i = 8,$	$\nu_8 = 1,$	$E_8 = 0.011\ 785$
Mf	:	$i = 9,$	$\nu_9 = 0,$	$E_9 = 0.025\ 546$
Mm	:	$i = 10,$	$\nu_{10} = 0,$	$E_{10} = 0.013\ 480$
Ssa	:	$i = 11,$	$\nu_{11} = 0,$	$E_{11} = 0.011\ 901$

B. Main Computation

(1) Transfer to core memory

(λ_j, ϕ_j) for $j = 1, 2, 3 \dots 383$

Set $j = 1$ and $k = 1$

(2) Compute

$$\bar{\lambda}_j = (\lambda_j + 1.5 - k) \bmod 360, (0 \leq \bar{\lambda} \leq 360)$$

$$m = \text{Int} [\bar{\lambda}_j] + 1,$$

$$\psi = m - \bar{\lambda}_j$$

$$n = \text{Int} [90.5 - \phi_j] + 1,$$

$$\theta = \bar{\theta} = n - (90.5 - \phi_j)$$

If $n > 169$ (Antarctica!), set

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \delta_{j,k}^i = 0$$

and go to (3) below.

If $n \leq 169$, transfer to core memory

$$(\xi_{m-1, n-1}^i, \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i); (\xi_{m, n-1}^i, \delta_{m, n-1}^i)$$

$$(\xi_{m-1, n}^i, \delta_{m-1, n}^i), \quad (\xi_{m, n}^i, \delta_{m, n}^i),$$

where

$$m-1 = 0 \rightarrow 360 \text{ and for } n = 169$$

$$\xi_{m-1, 169}^i = \xi_{m, 169}^i = 9.999$$

$$\delta_{m-1, 169}^i = \delta_{m, 169}^i = 999.9$$

Check for land points and replace:

- (a) if $\xi_{m, n-1}^i = 9.999$, replace $\theta \rightarrow 0$
- (b) if $\xi_{m, n}^i = 9.999$, replace $\theta \rightarrow 1$
- (c) if (a) and (b) hold, replace $\psi \rightarrow 1$
- (d) if $\xi_{m-1, n-1}^i = 9.999$, replace $\bar{\theta} \rightarrow 0$
- (e) if $\xi_{m-1, n}^i = 9.999$, replace $\bar{\theta} \rightarrow 1$
- (f) if (d) and (e) hold, replace $\psi \rightarrow 0$

If (c) and (f) hold (Land!), set

$$\xi_{n, k}^i = \delta_{j, k}^i = 0$$

and go to (3) below, otherwise interpolate $\xi_{j, k}$ on the ruled second-order surface in ψ and θ

$$\xi_{j, k} = (1 - \psi) [\theta \xi_{m, n-1}^i + (1 - \theta) \xi_{m, n}^i] + \psi [\bar{\theta} \xi_{m-1, n-1}^i + (1 - \bar{\theta}) \xi_{m-1, n}^i]. \quad (*)$$

Test for 360° phase jumps and replace

$$\text{if } \delta_{m, n-1}^i - \delta_{m, n}^i \begin{cases} > 180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m, n-1}^i - 360 \\ < -180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m, n-1}^i + 360 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i - \delta_{m, n}^i \begin{cases} > 180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i - 360 \\ < -180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n-1}^i + 360, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } \delta_{m-1, n}^i - \delta_{m, n}^i \begin{cases} > 180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n}^i - 360 \\ < -180, \text{ replace } \delta_{m-1, n}^i \rightarrow \delta_{m-1, n}^i + 360 \end{cases}$$

Use adjusted δ 's to interpolate $\delta_{j,k}$ by formula (*) with ξ replaced by δ . Now compute and replace (ocean loading effect, see Schwiderski and Szeto 1981)

$$\xi_{j,k} \rightarrow 0.9333 \xi_{j,k}$$

Compute earth tide amplitude function

$$\bar{E}_j = \begin{cases} E_i \cos^2 \phi_j & \text{for } \nu_i = 2 \\ E_i \sin 2 \phi_j & \text{for } \nu_i = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} E_i (3 \cos^2 \phi_j - 2) & \text{for } \nu_i = 0 \end{cases}$$

Finally, compute geocentric harmonic constants by harmonic addition (cos and sin arguments in degrees).

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \left\{ (\xi_{j,k})^2 + (\bar{E}_j)^2 + 2\bar{E}_j \xi_{j,k} \cos [\delta_{j,k} + \nu_i (\lambda_j - k + 1)] \right\}^{1/2}$$

$$\delta_{j,k}^i = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi_{j,k} \sin \delta_{j,k} - \bar{E}_j \sin [\nu_i (\lambda_j - k + 1)]}{\xi_{j,k} \cos \delta_{j,k} + \bar{E}_j \cos [\nu_i (\lambda_j - k + 1)]}$$

where $0 \leq \delta \leq 2\pi$ in radians.

- (3) If $j < 383$, replace $j \rightarrow j + 1$ and repeat (2) above.
 If $j \leq 383$, print all data ($\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i$)
 $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$ and k on the magnetic tape SST GTD I, II, or III depending on the mode i as described in Section 4.
 If $k < 360$, replace $k \rightarrow k + 1, j \rightarrow 1$, and repeat (2) above.
 If $k \geq 360$, stop program.

Note 3: The User's Guide and Program Listing of this program are presented in Appendix B. Evidently, by applying this program for all mode numbers $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 11$, one generates the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III described in Section 4.

4. NSWC STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK GEOCENTRIC TIDE DATA (SST GTD) TAPES I, II, AND III

The NSWC SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III contain the geocentric (including earth tide and loading effects) harmonic tidal constants; i.e., amplitudes and phases

$$\left(\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i \right) \begin{cases} i = 1, 2, \dots, 11 \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 383 \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, 360 \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

generated by the SST GTD program described in Section 3. The data are defined on a $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$ SST grid system, which is defined in Section 2 on the basis of an SST specified by the longitudes (East, in deg) and latitudes (North, in deg), respectively,

$$(\lambda_j, \phi_j) \quad (j = 1, 2, \dots, 383) \quad (**)$$

which are also listed on SST GTD Tape I.

Computationally, the tidal data (*) are arranged by modes $i (= 1, 2, \dots, 11)$ on the three magnetic tapes in the order shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Mode Arrangement on SST GTD Tapes

SST GTD I	$i = 1 : M_2$	$i = 2 : S_2$	$i = 3 : K_1$	$i = 4 : O_1$	SST
SST GTD II	$i = 5 : N_2$	$i = 6 : P_1$	$i = 7 : K_2$	$i = 8 : Q_1$	—
SST GTD III	$i = 9 : Mf$	$i = 10 : Mm$	$i = 11 : Ssa$	—	—

In each mode $i (= 1, 2, \dots, 11)$, the tidal constants (*) are arranged by SST-numbers $k (= 1, 2, \dots, 360)$ in consecutive pairs of blocks with each block containing 384 words $j (= 1, 2, \dots, 384)$. The first 383 words (in Format F10.8) in the first block are amplitudes $\xi_{j,k}^i$ (in m) and in the second block Greenwich phases $\delta_{j,k}^i$ (in rad). The last word ($j = 384$) in each block (in Format I 10) gives the SST number $k (= 1, 2, \dots, 360)$ of the block pair.

As shown in Table 1, the SST GTD Tape I contains two additional (final) blocks of 384 words $j (= 1, 2, \dots, 384)$ in Format F 10.6. The first 383 words in the first block represent the SST latitudes ϕ_j (in deg) and in the second block the SST longitudes λ_j (in deg). The last word $j = 384$ in the first block gives the SST spacing time $\Delta\tau$ (in sec), and in the second block the periodic longitude shift λ of the SST (in deg.).

All data have been blockwise generated on the corresponding magnetic tapes (Table 1) by the BUFFER-OUT Statement on the CDC 6700 computer. These tapes have the following standard properties: 7 track, BDC form, even parity, 556 bpi, and unlabeled.

Note: On land (see Schwiderski 1978c) all tide data (*) are set to zero (see Section 3), i.e.

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \delta_{j,k}^i = 0 \text{ for land.}$$

5. NSWC SATELLITE TRACK TIDE (STT) PROGRAM

The NSWC STT program uses the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III described in Sections 3 and 4 to compute efficiently instantaneous geocentric tides at equidistant points and instances along "constrained satellite (say, SEASAT) tracks CST's" that are essentially parallel-displaced segments of the basic SST defined in Section 2 (see Figures 1, 2, and 3). The computed geocentric tides include the ocean tides superposed with the corresponding earth tides and earth dips in response to the oceanic tidal loads (see Schwiderski and Szeto 1981). When all leading tidal modes (M_2 , S_2 , K_1 , O_1 , N_2 , P_1 , K_2 , Q_1 , M_f , M_m , and S_{sa} ; see Table 2) are included, the resulting instantaneous tidal elevations carry a 10-cm accuracy anywhere over open ocean areas (see Schwiderski 1978a, b, 1979a-e, 1980, 1981a-j, and 1982a-d). This accuracy diminishes somewhat in coastal waters where special improved computations are suggested in Schwiderski (1981j) and Schwiderski and Szeto (1981).

Definition of Constrained Satellite Tracks (CST)

A CST is a uniformly spaced (at least two points) segment of a satellite ground track, which (see Figure 3):

(a) Is *almost parallel* (congruent) to the basic SST of the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III defined in Sections 2, 3, and 4.

(b) Is *gridwise continuous*, i.e., it is without gaps in equidistant spacing points.

(c) Lies *almost entirely between* the track's two consecutive *ascending nodal points* on the equator.

(d) Lies *almost entirely over* the global *ocean area* specified by non-zero tidal constants listed on the SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III of Section 4.

Note 1: If condition (a) is violated, say, by more than 0.5° along the given CST when shifted to coincide with the SST, then a new appropriate SST and corresponding, SST GTD tapes *must* be prepared (see Sections 2, 3, and 4).

Note 2: Satellite tracks that are not gridwise continuous, cross the equator, say, by more than 5 sec and/or pass over land areas *must* be broken up into separate segments of CSTs to fulfill the conditions (b, c, and d) above.

A. Input Data:

- (1) $y = \text{year} \geq 1975$ (fixed for one run!)
- (2) $d = \text{day of year } y$ ($d = 1$ for January 1st, also fixed for one run!)

- (3) t_1 = initial time (in sec) of first CST point (λ_1, ϕ_1) relative to Greenwich midnight of day d (universal time)
- (4) Δt = constant time step (in sec) along CST
- (5) $N (>1)$ = total number of CST points
- (6) (λ_n, ϕ_n) = longitudes (East) and latitudes of first two ($n = 1, 2$) CST points (in deg.)
- (7) (λ_a, λ_b) = equator-crossing longitudes (in deg.) corresponding to the two consecutive ascending nodes of the track containing the CST
- (8) (t_a, t_b) = equator-crossing times (in sec) relative to Greenwich midnight of day d , ($d + 1$), or ($d - 1$) for t_a belonging to λ_a and of day d , ($d - 1$), or ($d + 1$) for t_b belonging to λ_b
- (9) $(\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i)$ = geocentric tidal amplitudes (in m) and Greenwich phases (in rad) from SST GTD Tapes I, II, and III, where
 $i = 1, 2, \dots, I (\leq 11)$ = mode numbers
 $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$ = SST spacing points
 $k = 1, 2, \dots, 360$ = SST ordinate lines (see Figures 2 and 3)
- (10) I = total number of tidal modes ($1 \leq I \leq 11$) to be superposed
- (11) $\Delta \tau$ = SST time step from SST GTD Tape I (in sec)
- (12) $\hat{\lambda}$ = period longitude shift (in deg) of SST from SST GTD Tape I

Note 3: The CST data (3, 4, 5, and 6) *must* satisfy the CST definition above, necessary splits will be requested!

Note 4: For the equator-crossing longitudes (λ_a, λ_b) and the corresponding times t_a and t_b error bounds of less than 0.1° and 1.0 sec, respectively, are strongly recommended. Errors of more than 0.4° and 4.0 sec will be *rejected* for corrections (see B(3) and (4) below).

Note 5: The tidal data

$$\xi_{j,k}^i = \delta_{j,k}^i = 0 \text{ signal land, and}$$

$$\delta_{j,k}^i = 2\pi = 0 \text{ a phase jump.}$$

Table 2. Constants of Major Tidal Modes

Tidal Mode	K (m)	σ (10^{-4} /sec)	χ (deg)
Semidiurnal Species			
M_2 = Principal Lunar	0.242 334	1.405 19	$2h_0 - 2s_0$
S_2 = Principal Solar	0.112 841	1.454 44	0
N_2 = Elliptical Lunar	0.046 398	1.378 80	$2h_0 - 3s_0 + p_0$
K_2 = Declination Luni-Solar	0.030 704	1.458 42	$2h_0$
Diurnal Species			
K_1 = Declination Luni-Solar	0.141 565	0.729 21	$h_0 + 90$
O_1 = Principal Lunar	0.100 574	0.675 98	$h_0 - 2s_0 - 90$
P_1 = Principal Solar	0.046 843	0.725 23	$-h_0 - 90$
Q_1 = Elliptical Lunar	0.019 256	0.649 59	$h_0 - 3s_0 + p_0 - 90$
Long-Period Species			
M_f = Fortnightly Lunar	0.041 742	0.053 234	$2s_0$
M_m = Monthly Lunar	0.022 026	0.026 392	$s_0 - p_0$
S_{sa} = Semiannual Solar	0.019 446	0.003 9821	$2h_0$

K = amplitude of the partial tide

σ = frequency of the partial tide

χ = astronomical argument of the partial tide

(h_0, s_0, p_0) = mean longitudes of sun, moon, and lunar perigee at Greenwich midnight

$$h_0 = 279.696\ 68 + 36\ 000.768\ 925\ 485T + 3.03 \cdot 10^{-4} T^2$$

$$s_0 = 270.434\ 358 + 481\ 267.883\ 141\ 37T - 0.001\ 133T^2 + 1.9 \cdot 10^{-6} T^3$$

$$p_0 = 334.329\ 653 + 4\ 069.034\ 032\ 957\ 5T - 0.010\ 325T^2 - 1.2 \cdot 10^{-5} T^3$$

where

$$T = [27\ 392.500\ 528 + 1.000\ 000\ 035\ 6D]/36\ 525$$

$$D = d + 365(y - 1975) + \text{Int}[(y - 1973)/4]$$

d = day number of year ($d = 1$ for January 1)

$y \geq 1975$ = year number,

and

$\text{Int}[x]$ = integral part of x

B. Computation of SST Grid Brackets and Other Constants for CST

In the following preliminary computations, the given CST will be bracketed between two consecutive SST grid ordinates k and $(k + 1)$ as shown in Figure 3. Subsequently, time and space constants will be computed, which are needed in the following main computations.

- (1) Transfer to core memory the CST data

$y, d, t_1, \Delta t, N, t_a, t_b, \lambda_a, \lambda_b, (\lambda_1, \phi_1), (\lambda_2, \phi_2)$, and from the SST GTD Tape I the SST data

$$\Delta\tau \text{ and } \hat{\lambda}.$$

- (2) Compute and adjust day count

$$\lambda^1 = 360 - \lambda_b + \lambda_a \text{ (+ 360 if } < 360),$$

$$\hat{t} = t_b - t_a \text{ (+ 86400 if } < 0),$$

$$\hat{\tau} = 380 \Delta\tau, \tau_1 = t_1 - t_a.$$

If $\tau_1 > 3\hat{t}$, replace

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 - 86400, t_1 \rightarrow t_1 - 86400, d \rightarrow d + 1.$$

If $\tau_1 < -3\hat{t}$, replace

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 + 86400, t_1 \rightarrow t_1 + 86400, d \rightarrow d - 1.$$

- (3) Compute and check

$$\tau_N = \tau_1 + (N - 1) \Delta t.$$

If $\tau_1 < -\Delta\tau/2$ and/or $\tau_N - \hat{\tau} > \Delta\tau/2$, stop and print: Check Track Data! Otherwise compute and replace

$$\Delta t \rightarrow \Delta t \frac{\hat{\tau}}{t}, \quad t_e = t_a,$$

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 \frac{\hat{\tau}}{t}$$

$$\lambda_e = \lambda_a + \frac{1}{2}(\lambda^1 - \hat{\lambda}) \begin{cases} + 360 \text{ if } < 0 \\ - 360 \text{ if } > 360 \\ + 0 \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(4) If $|\tau_1| < \Delta\tau$ compute

$$\phi = \phi_1 / (\phi_2 - \phi_1),$$

$$\Delta\lambda_1 = \lambda_1 - \lambda_2 (+ 360 \text{ if } < 0),$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \lambda_e - \lambda_1 (+ 360 \text{ if } < - 10),$$

$$\Delta\lambda' = \phi\Delta\lambda_1,$$

$$\tau_1' = \phi\Delta t.$$

If $|\tau_1 - \tau_1'| > 0.4 \Delta\tau$

and/or

$$|\Delta\lambda - \Delta\lambda'| > 0.4,$$

stop and print: Check Track Data! Otherwise replace

$$t_e \rightarrow t_e + \tau_1 - \tau_1', \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1',$$

$$\lambda_e \rightarrow \lambda_1 + \Delta\lambda' \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} + 360 \text{ if } < 0 \\ - 360 \text{ if } > 360 \\ + 0 \text{ otherwise.} \end{array} \right.$$

(5) Compute the CST bracket data (see Figure 3)

$$k = \text{Int} [361 - \lambda_e], \lambda = (361 - \lambda_e) - k.$$

Replace

$$k = 361 \rightarrow 1.$$

Compute and replace

$$J = \text{Int} [2 + \tau_1 / \Delta\tau],$$

$$M = \text{Int} [4 - J + \tau_N / \Delta\tau],$$

$$\tau_1 \rightarrow \tau_1 - (J - 2)\Delta\tau$$

(6) Compute the constants

$$\Delta\tilde{\tau} = 1/\Delta\tau, \tilde{\tau}_1 = \Delta\tilde{\tau}/2, \tilde{\tau}_2 = \tilde{\tau}_1 \Delta\tilde{\tau}, \tilde{\tau}_3 = \tilde{\tau}_2 \Delta\tilde{\tau}$$

With the tidal parameters h_0, s_0, p_0 , and $(\sigma_i, \chi_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, 11)$ listed in Tables 1 and 2 computed for $i = 1, 2, \dots, 11$.

$$\bar{\sigma}_i = \sigma_i \Delta\tau, \bar{\chi}_i = \sigma_i t_e - 2\bar{\sigma}_i + \pi\chi_i/180$$

Keep the constants $l, J, k, M, N, \lambda, \Delta t, \Delta\tau, \Delta\tilde{\tau}, \tau_1, \tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2, \tilde{\tau}_3$, and $(\bar{\sigma}_i, \bar{\chi}_i; i = 1, 2, \dots, 11)$ for the main computations.

C. First Rough Interpolation

In this first step tidal amplitudes and phases are mode-wise linearly interpolated at the SST-spacing points on the CST using the data along the neighboring SST ordinate lines k and $(k + 1)$ as shown in Figure 3. Subsequently, instantaneous geocentric tides $\bar{\xi}_m$ are computed from the interpolated harmonic constants, which are automatically mode-wise superposed.

(1) Set: $i = 1$ and $\bar{\xi}_m = 0$ for $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$

(2) Transfer to core memory the tidal constants

$$(\xi_{j,k}^i, \delta_{j,k}^i) \text{ and } (\xi_{j,k+1}^i, \delta_{j,k+1}^i)$$

for $j = 1, 2, \dots, 383$ and i and k fixed ($k + 1 = 361 \rightarrow 1!$)

Set

$$j = J, m = 1$$

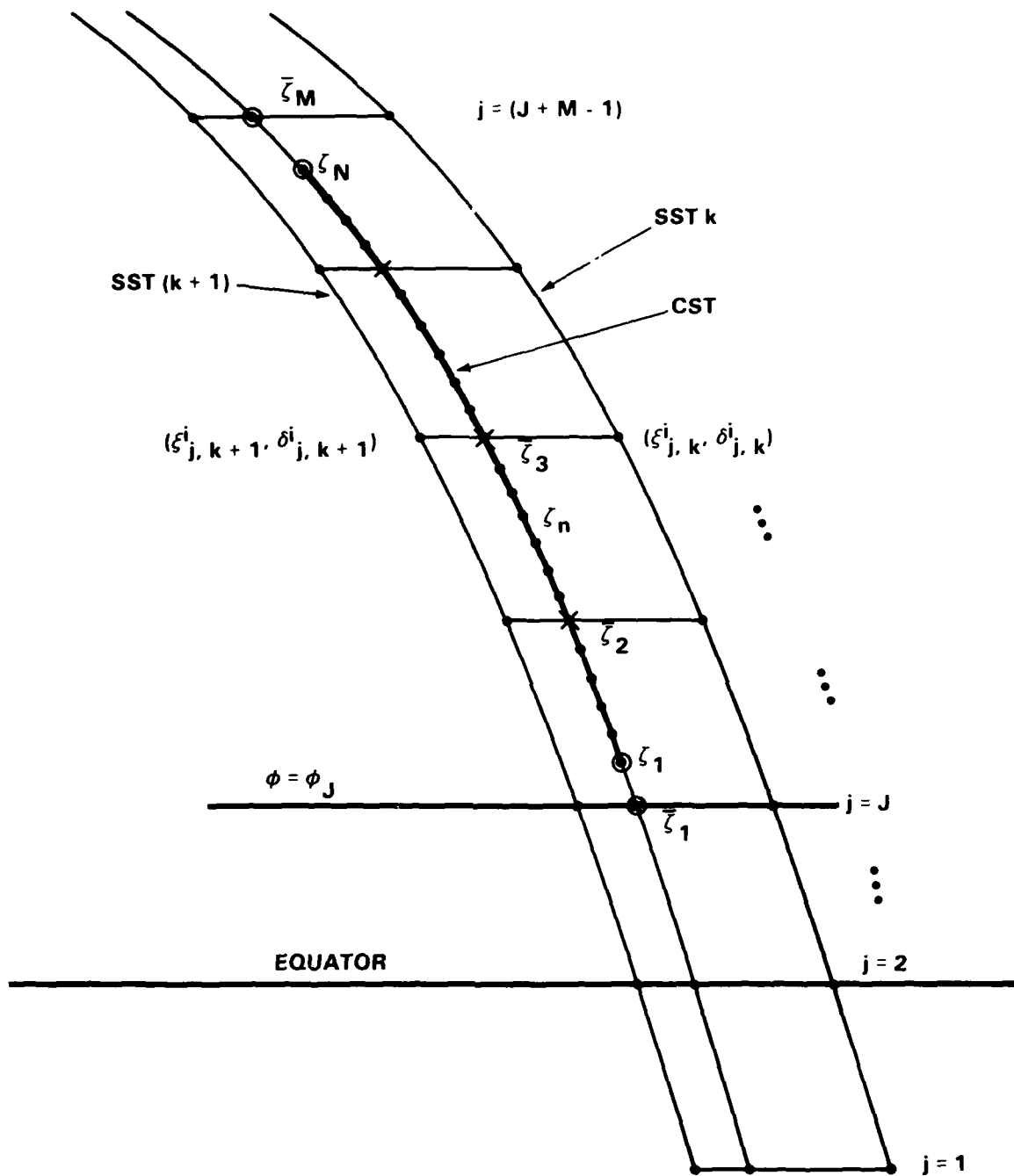


Figure 3. Scheme of Tide Interpolation

⊗, x = SST Spacing Points on CST

⊙ = CST Spacing Points on CST

(3) Check for land points and define (λ_1, λ_2) as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \text{For } \xi_{j,k}^i & \begin{cases} > 0 \text{ set } \lambda_2 = \lambda \\ \geq 0 \text{ set } \lambda_2 = 1 \end{cases} \\ \text{For } \xi_{j,k+1}^i & \begin{cases} > 0 \text{ set } \lambda_1 = 1 - \lambda \\ \geq 0 \text{ set } \lambda_1 = 1 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Now interpolate linearly

$$\xi_m = \lambda_1 \xi_{j,k}^i + \lambda_2 \xi_{j,k+1}^i \quad (*)$$

check for 2π -phase jumps and replace δ 's for

$$\delta_{j,k}^i - \delta_{j,k+1}^i \begin{cases} > \pi \text{ replace } \delta_{j,k+1}^i \rightarrow \delta_{j,k+1}^i + 2\pi \\ < -\pi \text{ replace } \delta_{j,k}^i \rightarrow \delta_{j,k}^i + 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Use adjusted δ 's to compute δ_m by formula (*) with $\xi \rightarrow \delta$

Now compute the superposed instantaneous tide

$$\bar{\xi}_m \rightarrow \bar{\xi}_m + \xi_m \cos(\bar{\sigma}_i j + \bar{\chi}_i - \delta_m)$$

If $m < M$, replace $m \rightarrow m + 1$, $j \rightarrow j + 1$, and repeat (3) above. If $(m \leq M)$, go to (4) below.

(4) If $i < I$, replace $i \rightarrow i + 1$ and repeat (2) above.

If $(i \leq I)$, follow D below, but keep the constants $M, N, \Delta t, \Delta \tau, \Delta \tilde{\tau}, \tau_1, \tilde{\tau}_1, \tilde{\tau}_2, \tilde{\tau}_3$, and $\bar{\xi}_m$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots, m$).

D. Second Refined Interpolation

The finally desired instantaneous geocentric tides ξ_n ($n = 1, 2, \dots, N$) at the given CST spacing points are generally computed by a "cubic-parabolic spline" interpolation to achieve a smooth tangent variation along the ξ_n . In order to compute the tide ξ_n , say, between the SST-spaced data $\bar{\xi}_2$ and $\bar{\xi}_3$ (see C and Figure 3) a "cubic" polynomial is forced through $\bar{\xi}_2$ and $\bar{\xi}_3$ with the corresponding "parabolic" slopes

$$\bar{\xi}'_m = (\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m-1})/\tau_1 \text{ for } m = 2, \text{ and } 3$$

Naturally, for shorter CSTs; e.g., between land areas (signaled by $\bar{\xi} = 0$ data) only ordinary parabolic or linear interpolation is used. In detail, the following tests must be made, which lead to the different interpolation cases 1, 2, 3, 4, and (subsequently) 5.

- (1) If $M > 2$ and $\bar{\xi}_2 \neq 0$, and
 - (1.1) $\bar{\xi}_3 \neq 0$, and
 - (1.1.1) $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$, set

$$\tau = \tau_1, m = 1, n = 1, \text{ and go to case 3}$$
 - (1.1.2) $(\bar{\xi}_1 = 0)$, set

$$\tau = \tau_1 - \Delta\tau, m = 2, n = 1, \text{ and}$$
 - (1.1.2.1) for $M > 3$ and $\bar{\xi}_4 \neq 0$, go to case 3
 - (1.1.2.2) otherwise go to case 2
 - (1.2) $(\bar{\xi}_3 = 0)$, and
 - (1.2.1) $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$, set

$$\tau = \tau_1, m = 1, n = 1 \text{ and go to case 2}$$
 - (1.2.2) $(\bar{\xi}_1 = 0)$, go to case (1)
- (2) If (1) fails and
 - (2.1) $M > 2, \bar{\xi}_2 \neq 0$, and $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$, set $\tau = \tau_1, m = 1, n = 1$, and go to case 2
 - (2.2) otherwise go to case 1

Now compute the interpolations

Case 1. Constant interpolation for one oceanic datum $\bar{\xi}_1 \neq 0$ or $\bar{\xi}_2 \neq 0$

Compute

$$\xi_n = \bar{\xi}_1 + \bar{\xi}_2 \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \dots, N, \text{ and go to E}$$

Case 2: Linear interpolation for two oceanic data $\bar{\xi}_m \neq 0$ and $\bar{\xi}_{m+1} \neq 0$

With $a = \Delta\tau(\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_m)$, $b = a \Delta t$, compute

$$\xi_1 = \bar{\xi}_m + a \tau, \text{ for } n = 1$$

$$\xi_n = \xi_{n-1} + b, \text{ for } n = 2, 3, \dots, N, \text{ and go to E}$$

Case 3: Parabolic interpolation for three oceanic data $\bar{\xi}_m \neq 0$, $\bar{\xi}_{m+1} \neq 0$, and $\bar{\xi}_{m+2} \neq 0$

(a) Compute:

$$a = \tilde{\tau}_1 (-3\bar{\xi}_m + 4\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m+2}), b = \tilde{\tau}_2 (\bar{\xi}_m - 2\bar{\xi}_{m+1} + \bar{\xi}_{m+2}), \text{ and go for}$$

$$M < m + 3, \text{ or } \bar{\xi}_{m+3} = 0 \text{ to (b), otherwise go to (c)}$$

(b) Compute

$$\xi_n = (b\tau + a)\tau + \bar{\xi}_m$$

If $n < N$, replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$, $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$, and repeat (b).

If $(n \leq N)$, go to E.

(c) Compute

$$\xi_n = (b\tau + a)\tau + \bar{\xi}_m$$

Replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$ and $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$

If $\tau < \Delta\tau$, repeat (c)

If $(\tau \leq \Delta\tau)$, replace $\tau \rightarrow \tau - \Delta\tau$, $m \rightarrow m + 1$, and go to Case 4 below.

Case 4: Cubic-parabolic interpolation for four oceanic data, $\bar{\xi}_{m-1} \neq 0$, $\bar{\xi}_m \neq 0$, $\bar{\xi}_{m+1} \neq 0$, and $\bar{\xi}_{m+2} \neq 0$:

(a) Compute

$$a = \tilde{\tau}_1 (\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m-1}), b = \tilde{\tau}_2 (2\bar{\xi}_{m-1} - 5\bar{\xi}_m + 4\bar{\xi}_{m+1} - \bar{\xi}_{m+2})$$

$$c = \tilde{\tau}_3 (\bar{\xi}_{m+2} - 3\bar{\xi}_{m+1} + 3\bar{\xi}_m - \bar{\xi}_{m-1}), \text{ and go to (b) below}$$

(b) Compute

$$\zeta_n = [(c\tau + b)\tau + a] \tau + \bar{\zeta}_m$$

Replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$ and $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$

If $\tau < \Delta\tau$, repeat (b)

If $(\tau \leq \Delta\tau)$, replace $\tau \rightarrow \tau - \Delta\tau$, and $m \rightarrow m + 1$, *and* if $M < m + 2$, *or* $\bar{\zeta}_{m+2} = 0$, go to

Case 5, otherwise repeat (a) above.

Case 5: Parabolic end-point interpolation for three oceanic data $\bar{\zeta}_{m-1} \neq 0$, $\bar{\zeta}_m \neq 0$, and $\bar{\zeta}_{m+1} \neq 0$:

(a) Compute

$$a = \tilde{\tau}_1 (\bar{\zeta}_m - \bar{\zeta}_{m-1}), b = \tilde{\tau}_2 (\bar{\zeta}_{m+1} - 2\bar{\zeta}_m + \bar{\zeta}_{m-1}), \text{ and go to (b) below}$$

(b) Compute

$$\zeta_n = (b\tau + a)\tau + \bar{\zeta}_m$$

If $n < N$, replace $n \rightarrow n + 1$, $\tau \rightarrow \tau + \Delta t$ and repeat (b)

If $(n \leq N)$, go to E

E. Output Data

List and/or print on tape all tidal data

$$\zeta_n : n = 1, 2, \dots, N$$

as specifically requested.

Note 5: The User's Guide and Program Listing of this program are given in Appendix C.

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NSWC TR 81-264

APPENDIX A

**SST PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE
AND PROGRAM LISTING**

APPENDIX A

1. SST PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

The Standard Satellite Track (SST) program generates from a given Approximate Standard Satellite Track (ASST) (see Section 2, Part A) an Exact Standard Satellite Track (ESST) that is used by the SSTGTD (see Section 3) program.

The following listing shows the SST program written in CDC Fortran Extended for the CDC 6700 computer under the SCOPE 3.4 operating system.

Input to the SST program consist of the ASST file attached to TAPE1 and a data card containing the orbital period in seconds with E20.9 format. The computed ESST is written onto a file called TAPE2. This ESST will be called the SST.

NSWC TR 81-264

2. SST PROGRAM LISTING

01/14/83 17.14.35

FTN 4.6+433

PROGRAM SST 73/74 OPT=1

```

1      *      PROGRAM SST(INPUT,OUTPUT
      .TAPE1, TAPE2)
      C
      C      ..SST(STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK) PROGRAM
      C
5     AUTHOR      L. T. SZETO
      C
      C      LANGUAGE
      C
      C      CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C
10     ..REAL LONG(384), LAT(384)
      REAL LATP(384), LONGP(384)
      C
      C      ..READ IN ASST(APPROXIMATE STANDARD TRACK) DATA
      READ(1) (( LAT(I), LONG(I)), I=1,381)
      C
      C      CHECK MINIMUM APPROXIMATE CONDITION TO AVOID
      C      SIGNIFICANT LOSSES IN ACCURACY.
      CALL CHECK(LAT)
      READ 5, PERIOD
      C
      C      FORMAT(E20.9)
      SPACIN= PERIOD/380.
      C
      C      DL1= LONG(1)- LONG(2)
      IF(DL1.LT.O.) DL1=DL1+360.
      C
      C      DP1= LAT(2)- LAT(1)
      DL= LONG(380)- LONG(381)
      IF( DL.LT.O.) DL=DL+360.
      C
      C      DP= LAT(381)- LAT(380)
      DT1= SPACIN*LAT(1)/ DP1
      DT= SPACIN*LAT(381)/ DP
      THP= PERIOD- ( DT- DT1)
      DTT= ( DT- DT1)/380.
      C
      C      V= SORT( DL1*DL1+ DP1*DP1)/ SPACIN
      RL=360.- LONG(1)- LAT(1)*DL1/ DP1
      RRL= RL+ LONG(381)+ LAT(381)*DL / DP
      LONGP(382)= AMOD( RRL,360.)
      C
      C      ..GENERATE THE BASIC SST
      DO 300 J=2,380
      C
      C      JP1=3,381
      DT1= DT1+ DTT
      JM1=J-1
      C
      C      JP1=J+1
      JP1=3,381
      DL= LONG(JM1)- LONG(JP1)
      IF(DL.LT.O.) DL=DL+360.
      DP= LAT(JP1)- LAT(JM1)
      S= V*DT1/ SORT( DL*DL+ DP*DP)
      LONGP(JP1)= LONG(J)+ S*DL+ RL
      LONGP(JP1)= AMOD( LONGP(JP1),360.)
      LATP(JP1)= LAT(J)- S*DP
      C
      C      CONTINUE
      C
      C      300
      ENDDO
      C
      LONG(1)= 360.- LONGP(3)
      LONG(2)= 360.
      LAT(1)= -LATP(3)
      LAT(2)=0.
      LONG(382)= LONGP(382)
      LONG(383)= LONGP(382)*2.- LONGP(381)
      LAT(382)=0.

```

```

60      LAT(383)=--LATP(381)
        DO 500 J=3,381
          LONG(J)= LONGP(J)
          LAT(J)= LATP(J)
          CONTINUE
        ENDDO
        C
        C
        C
65      LAT(384)=SST SPACING TIME IN SECONDS
        LAT (384)= THP/380.
        ..LONG(384)=PERIODIC LONGITUDE SHIFT OF THE SST IN DEGREES
        ..LONG(384)=720. -LONG(382)
        WRITE(2) (LAT(I),I=1,384)
        WRITE(2)(LONG(I),I=1,384)
        END
70

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES										
10222 SST	1											
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION									
10435 DL	REAL		2*24	32	2*43	2*45	46					
10433 DL1	REAL		23	24	42	43						
10436 DP	REAL		2*21	2*30	31	DEFINED	20	21				
10434 DP1	REAL		27	32	2*45	48	DEFINED	25	44			
10440 DT	REAL		26	2*30	31	DEFINED	22					
10442 DT	REAL		28	29	DEFINED	27						
10437 DT1	REAL		38	REFS	29							
10430 I	REAL		28	REFS	38	45	DEFINED	26	38			
10446 J	INTEGER		2*13	69	70	DEFINED	13	69	70			
10447 JM1	INTEGER		39	40	46	48	2*60	2*61				
10450 JP1	INTEGER		36	59								
11252 LAT	REAL	ARRAY	42	44	DEFINED	39	48					
12052 LATP	REAL	ARRAY	40	44	46	2*47						
10452 LONG	REAL	ARRAY	10	16	2*22	2*25	26	27	31			
12652 LONGP	REAL	ARRAY	32	48	69	DEFINED	13	53	54			
10431 PERIOD	REAL		58	61	66							
10444 RL	REAL		11	53	58	61	DEFINED	48				
10445 RRL	REAL		10	2*20	2*23	31	32	2*42	46			
10451 S	REAL		70	DEFINED	13	51	52	55	56			
10432 SPACIN	REAL		68	60								
10441 THP	REAL		11	47	51	55	2*56	60				
10443 V	REAL		33	46	47							
			19	28	DEFINED	17						
			32	46	DEFINED	31						
			33	DEFINED	32							
			46	48	DEFINED	45	19					
			26	27	30	DEFINED						
			66	DEFINED	28							
			45	DEFINED	30							

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73/74 OPT=1

PROGRAM SST

FILE NAMES	MODE								
0 INPUT	FMT		READS	17					
2043 OUTPUT									
4106 TAPE1	UNFMT		READS	13					
6151 TAPE2	UNFMT		WRITES	69					70
EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES						
CHECK		1	16						
SORT	REAL	1 LIBRARY	30	45					
INLINE FUNCTIONS	TYPE	ARGS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES					
ANOD	REAL	2 INTRIN	33	47					
STATEMENT LABELS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES						
10414 5	FMT	18	17						
0 300		49	36						
0 500		62	59						
LOOPS LABEL	INDEX	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES					
10226	* I	13 13	108						
10310 300	* J	36 49	348						
10361 500	J	59 62	48	INSTACK					
STATISTICS									
PROGRAM LENGTH			32368	1694					
BUFFER LENGTH			102148	4236					

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FTN 4.6+433

SUBROUTINE CHECK 73/74 OPT=1

```

1      SUBROUTINE CHECK( LAT)
      REAL LAT(384)
      A1= ABS( LAT(1))
      A381=ABS(LAT(381))
      IF(.NOT.((A1.LT.O.5).AND.(A381.LT.O.5))) GO TO20
      RETURN
      CONTINUE
20     C
      ENDIF
      PRINT30
      FORMAT(*ERROR*)
      STOP * STOPPED IN CHECK SUBROUTINE *
      END
10
5

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	REFS	DEFINED
3 CHECK	1	6			
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE			
26 A1	REAL			5	5
27 A381	REAL			5	4
0 LAT	REAL			3	4
FILE NAMES	MODE				
OUTPUT	FMT				
INLINE FUNCTIONS	TYPE				
ABS	REAL				
ARGS	1	INTRIN			
DEF LINE	REFERENCES				
7	5				
10	9				
STATEMENT LABELS					
14 20	FMT				
22 30					
STATISTICS					
PROGRAM LENGTH					
	348	28			

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APPENDIX B

**SSTGTD PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE
AND PROGRAM LISTING**

APPENDIX B

1. SSTGTD PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

The standard Satellite Track Geocentric Tide Data (SSTGTD) program generates geocentric harmonic constants at SST (see Section 2) grid points. This data will be used by the STT (Section 5) program.

The following program listing shows SSTGTD written in CDC Fortran Extended for the CDC 6700 computer under the SCOPE 3.4 operating system.

Input for the SSTGTD program consist of three files and two other values using the free-format READ statement. These two values are the species number and the earth-tide amplitude of the tide that is being processed. The computed values are put on two other files (TAPE4 and TAPE5).

The following gives the control cards and data card for a sample run of the SSTGTD program for the M_2 tide.

```

<job card>
<account card>
FTN, R=3, A.
ATTACH, TAPE2, the SST file generated by the SST (Section 2) program.
ATTACH, TAPE1,  $\xi_{m,n}^i$  (amplitude in meters) } m = 1, 2, ..., 360 (longitude number)
                                                } n = 1, 2, ..., 168 (colatitude number)
ATTACH, TAPE3,  $\delta_{m,n}^i$  (phase in degrees) } i = tidal mode being processed
                                                Tapes 1 and 3 contain GOTD values
                                                made randomly accessible by colatitude
                                                number n.

REQUEST, TAPE4, *PF.
REQUEST, TAPE5, *PF.
LGO.
CATALOG, TAPE4,  $\xi_{j,k}^i$  (amplitudes in meters) } j = 1, 2, ..., 383 (SST points)
                                                } k = 1, 2, ..., 360 (SST number)
CATALOG, TAPE 5,  $\delta_{j,k}^i$  (phases in radians) } i = tidal mode being processed

<end of record>
<SSTGTD program>
<end of record>
<data card> for i = 1 ( $M_2$  tide):      <2, 0.148308>

```

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2. SST GTD PROGRAM LISTING

```

1      PROGRAM SSTGTD(INPUT=65,OUTPUT=65,TAPE1=65
2      * ,TAPE2,TAPE3=65
3      * ,TAPE4=65,TAPE5=65)
4
5      C ..SSTGTD(STANDARD SATELLITE TRACK GEOCENTRIC TIDE DATA) PROGRAM
6      C FORMERLY CALLED SSSTDT.
7
8      C
9      C
10     C AUTHOR
11     C L. T. SZETO
12     C LANGUAGE
13     C CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
14     C CALLS TO
15     C ETIDE
16     C GTD
17     C JUMPS
18     C LATLON
19
20     C
21     C
22     C
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27     C
28     C
29     C
30     C
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```

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PROGRAM SSTGTD 73/74 OPT=1

```

1050
C
60      CONTINUE
      INTERPOLATE
      T1=1.-T
      TB1=1.-TB
      PSI1=1.-PSI
      XJK(J)=PSI1*(XN(M)+T1+X(M))
      +PSI*(XN(MM1)+TB+TB1*X(MM1))
      ADD OCEAN LOADING EFFECT.
      XJK(J)=XJK(J)+0.933333
      **SKIP PHASE JUMP CHECK(JUMPS SUBROUTINE)
      **WHEN N,M ARE THE SAME (XD.LE.O.O) AS THE
      **PREVIOUSLY COMPUTED N,M.
      IF(.NOT.(XD.GT.O.O)) GO TO 2080
      CALL JUMPS(DMN,DMIN,DMN1,DMIN1)
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      INTERPOLATE FOR DJK(J)
      DJK(J)=PSI1*( DMN1+T1+DMN)
      +PSI*( DMIN+TB+TB1*DMIN)
      PHIR= PHI+DTR
      CALL ETIDE
      (E,PHIR,NU
      . EB )
      **
      COMPUTE GEOCENTRIC HARMONIC CONSTANTS BY
      HARMONIC ADDITION.
      EB2= EB+EB
      XI= XJK(J)
      XI2= XJK(J)*XJK(J)
      DR= DJK(J)*DTR
      RNULK1= DTR*NU*(LAM- K+1.)
      XJK(J)=SORT(XI2+EB2+2*EB*XI *COS(DR+RNULK1))
      DIT= XI*SIN(DR)- EB*SIN(RNULK1)
      DID= XI*COS(DR)+ EB*COS(RNULK1)
      **4 QUADRANT ARCTANGENT FUNCTION ARTNO
      RETURNS DJK ,O.LE.DJK.LT.2*PI
      DJK(J)= ARTNO(DIT,DID)
      XJK,DJK ARE IN METERS AND RADIAN RESPECTIVELY.
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      XJK(384)=K
      BUFFER OUT(4,1) ( XJK(1), XJK(384))
      IF(UNIT(4)) 5020,12,13
      DJK(384)=K
      BUFFER OUT(5,1) (DJK(1), DJK(384))
      IF(UNIT(5)) 5021,12,13
      CONTINUE
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      PRINT6050
5020
5021
6000
C

```



```

1      SUBROUTINE ETIDE      (E,PHIR,NU
      Y      ,EB)
      C
      C AUTHOR      L. T. SZETO
      C LANGUAGE     C
      C C.L.C FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C CALLED BY    C
      C SSGTD        C
      C
10     IF(.NOT.(NU.EQ.1)) GO TO 4012
      TEMP= SIN( 2*PHIR)
      GO TO 4013
      C
      C ELSE
      C
15     COSPHI= COS(PHIR)
      CPHI2= COSPHI*COSPHI
      IF(NU.EQ.2) TEMP= CPHI2
      IF(NU.EQ.3) TEMP= (3.0*CPHI2-2.)/2.0
      IF(NU.EQ.4) TEMP= 1.5*CPHI2-1.
      C
      C CONTINUE
      C
20     ENDOF
      EB=E + TEMP
      RETURN
      END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	REFS	2*16	DEFINED	DEFINED	DEFINED	1	19
3 ETIDE	1	23								
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE								
33 COSPHI	REAL			REFS	2*16	DEFINED	15			
34 CPHI2	REAL			REFS	17	DEFINED	1	16		
0 E	REAL		F.P.	REFS	22	DEFINED				
0 EB	REAL		F.P.	DEFINED	1					
0 MJ	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	11		19	DEFINED	1	
0 PHIR	REAL		F.P.	REFS	12		15	DEFINED		
32 TEMP	REAL			REFS	22	DEFINED	12		17	
EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES							
COS	REAL	1 LIBRARY	15							
SIN	REAL	1 LIBRARY	12							
STATEMENT LABELS		DEF LINE	REFERENCES							
12 4012		15	11							
25 4013		20	13							
STATISTICS										
PROGRAM LENGTH		358	29							

73/74 OPT=1

SUBROUTINE GTD

```

1      SUBROUTINE GTD
      ( N, M
      , XD, X
      , XN, DMN, DM1N, MM1, DMN1, DM1N1
      , PSI, T, TB, ICF )
5      AUTHOR
      L. T. SZETO
      C LANGUAGE
      C CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C CALLED BY
      C S5TGTD
      C
      C DIMENSION XN(361), X(361), D(361), DN(361)
      C REAL LAND
      C DATA NOLD/777/, N1OLD/-2/, MOLD/-2/
      C DATA LAND/9.999/
      C
      C XD=-.90
      C IF(N.EQ.NOLD.AND.M.EQ.MOLD) GO TO 700
      C XD=NOLD
      C **RESTRICTED IN FORMULATIONS SO THAT
      C **N.EQ.1 DOES NOT OCCURE.
      C N1=N-1
      C MM1=M-1
      C IF(MM1.EQ.0) MM1=360
      C IA=0
      C IB=0
      C ID=0
      C IE=0
      C ICF=0
      C
      C IF(.NOT.(N.NE.NOLD)) GO TO 55
      C **READ FROM RANDOM ACCESS FILES ON UNITS 1AND 3
      C CALL READMS(1,XN(1), 361,N1)
      C CALL READMS(3,DN(1), 361,N1)
      C IF(.NOT.(N.LT.169)) GO TO 40
      C CALL READMS(1, X(1), 361,N)
      C CALL READMS(3, D(1), 361,N)
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 40      CONTINUE
      C 55      ENDIF
      C
      C DMN= D(N)
      C DM1N=D(MM1)
      C DMN1=DN(M)
      C DM1N1=DN(MM1)
      C IF(.NOT.(N.EQ.169)) GO TO 70
      C DM1N=999.9
      C DMN=999.9
      C X(M)=9.999
      C X(MM1)=9.999
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 70      ENDIF
      C IF(.NOT.(XN(M).EQ.LAND)) GO TO 100
      C T=0.
      C IA=1
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 100     ENDIF
      C

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION
3 GTD	1	81	
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	ARRAY
211 D	REAL		
O DMN	REAL		F.P.
O DMN1	REAL		F.P.
O DM1N	REAL		F.P.
O DM1N1	REAL		F.P.
762 DN	REAL		ARRAY
205 1A	INTEGER		
206 IB	INTEGER		F.P.
O ICF	INTEGER		
207 ID	INTEGER		
210 IE	INTEGER		
173 LAND	REAL		
O M	INTEGER		F.P.
O MM1	INTEGER		F.P.
172 MOLD	INTEGER		
O N	INTEGER		F.P.
170 NOLD	INTEGER		

SUBROUTINE GTD 73/74 OPT=1 FTN 4.6+433 01/18/83 11.40.06 PAGE 3

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	33	34	77	DEFINED	23
204 N1	171	INTEGER		DEFINED	15	77			
171 NIOLD		INTEGER		DEFINED	1	63	74		
0 PSI		REAL	F.P.	DEFINED	1	54	60		
0 T		REAL	F.P.	DEFINED	1	66	71		
0 TB		REAL	F.P.	DEFINED	1	36	58	69	DEFINED
0 X		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	13	36	58		
				50					
0 XD		REAL	F.P.	DEFINED	1	18	20		
0 XM		REAL	ARRAY	REFS	13	33	53	64	DEFINED
EXTERNALS		TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES					
READMS			4	33	34	37			
STATEMENT LABELS									
45 40			DEF LINE	REFERENCES					
48 55			38	35					
64 70			40	31					
73 100			51	46					
102 200			56	53					
115 300			61	58					
124 400			67	64					
143 700			72	69					
			79	19					
STATISTICS									
PROGRAM LENGTH			15338	859					

SUBROUTINE JUMPS 74/74 OPT=1

```

1  SUBROUTINE JUMPS( DMN, DM1N, DM1N1 )
C   CALLED BY
C   SSGTD
C   **TEST FOR 360 DEGREES PHASE JUMPS
5  D1=DMN1 -DMN
D2=DM1N1-DMN
D3=DM1N -DMN
D4=DM1N1-DMN1
D5=DM1N -DMN1
D6=DM1N -DM1N1
10 IF (D1.GT. 180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
IF (D1.LT. -180.O) DMN =DMN -360.O
IF (D2.GT. 180.O) DM1N1=DM1N1-360.O
IF (D2.LT. -180.O) DMN =DMN -360.O
15 IF (D3.GT. 180.O) DM1N =DM1N -360.O
IF (D3.LT. -180.O) DMN =DMN -360.O
IF (D4.LT. -180.O) DM1N1=DM1N1-360.O
IF (D4.LT. -180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
IF (D5.GT. 180.O) DM1N =DM1N -360.O
IF (D5.LT. -180.O) DMN1 =DMN1 -360.O
20 IF (D6.GT. 180.O) DM1N =DM1N -360.O
IF (D6.LT. -180.O) DM1N1=DM1N1-360.O
RETURN
END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS 3 JUMPS	DEF LINE 1	REFERENCES 23
VARIABLES	SN	RELOCATION
O DMN	REAL	F.P.
O DMN1	REAL	F.P.
O DM1N	REAL	F.P.
O DM1N1	REAL	F.P.
102 D1	REAL	REFS
103 D2	REAL	REFS
104 D3	REAL	REFS
105 D4	REAL	REFS
106 D5	REAL	REFS
107 D6	REAL	REFS
	5	6
	1	12
	5	8
	1	11
	7	9
	1	15
	6	8
	1	13
	11	12
	13	14
	15	16
	17	18
	19	20
	21	21
	2	10
	3	11
	4	12
	5	13
	6	14
	7	15
	8	16
	9	17
	10	18
	11	19
	12	20
	13	21
	14	22
	15	23
	16	24
	17	25
	18	26
	19	27
	20	28
	21	29
	22	30
	23	31
	24	32
	25	33
	26	34
	27	35
	28	36
	29	37
	30	38
	31	39
	32	40
	33	41
	34	42
	35	43
	36	44
	37	45
	38	46
	39	47
	40	48
	41	49
	42	50
	43	51
	44	52
	45	53
	46	54
	47	55
	48	56
	49	57
	50	58
	51	59
	52	60
	53	61
	54	62
	55	63
	56	64
	57	65
	58	66
	59	67
	60	68
	61	69
	62	70
	63	71
	64	72
	65	73
	66	74
	67	75
	68	76
	69	77
	70	78
	71	79
	72	80
	73	81
	74	82
	75	83
	76	84
	77	85
	78	86
	79	87
	80	88
	81	89
	82	90
	83	91
	84	92
	85	93
	86	94
	87	95
	88	96
	89	97
	90	98
	91	99
	92	100
	93	101
	94	102
	95	103
	96	104
	97	105
	98	106
	99	107
	100	108
	101	109
	102	110
	103	111
	104	112
	105	113
	106	114
	107	115
	108	116
	109	117
	110	118
	111	119
	112	120
	113	121
	114	122
	115	123
	116	124
	117	125
	118	126
	119	127
	120	128
	121	129
	122	130
	123	131
	124	132
	125	133
	126	134
	127	135
	128	136
	129	137
	130	138
	131	139
	132	140
	133	141
	134	142
	135	143
	136	144
	137	145
	138	146
	139	147
	140	148

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH

```

1      SUBROUTINE LATLON
      G
      Y
      B
      C AUTHOR
      C L. T. SZETO
      C LANGUAGE
      C CDC FORTRAN EXTENDED
      C CALLED BY
      C SSTGTD
      C
      REAL LAM, LAMBAR
      REAL LAT(384), LONG(384)
      IF (.NOT. ((K.EQ.1).AND.(J.EQ.1))) GO TO 200
      READ(ISST) (LAT(I), I=1, 384)
      READ(ISST) (LONG(I), I=1, 384)
      CONTINUE
      C
      C 200
      C
      C
      C PHI=LAT(J)
      C LAM=LONG(J)
      C LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE(PHI,LAM) FROM SST ARE IN DEGREES
      C LAMBAR= 1.5-K+ LAM
      C IF(LAMBAR.LT.0.0) LAMBAR= LAMBAR+360.
      C IF(LAMBAR.GT.360.) LAMBAR= LAMBAR-360.
      C M= LAMBAR+1
      C P9=90.5-PHI
      C N=P9+1.
      C PSI= M- LAMBAR
      C T=N-P9
      C TB=T
      C RETURN
      C END
      C
      C 30

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES			
3	LATLON	1	31		
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION		
63 I		INTEGER			
O ISST		INTEGER	F.P.		
O J		INTEGER	F.P.		
O K		INTEGER	F.P.		
O LAM		REAL	F.P.		
62 LAMBAR		REAL			
65 LAT		REAL			
665 LONG		REAL			
O M		INTEGER			
O N		INTEGER	F.P.		
O PHI		REAL	F.P.		
O PSI		REAL	F.P.		
64 P9		REAL			

REFERENCES					
15	1	15	16	15	16
14	19	19	20	16	1
14	22	22	20	DEFINED	
12	22	22	DEFINED	1	20
12	22	22	2+24	25	28
22	23	23	24		
13	19	19	DEFINED	15	
13	20	20	DEFINED	16	
28	28	28	DEFINED	25	
29	29	29	DEFINED	27	
26	26	26	DEFINED	19	
1	28	28	DEFINED	26	
27	27	27	DEFINED	26	

VARIABLES SN TYPE RELOCATION
 O T REAL
 O TB REAL
 VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES. SEE ABOVE

30 DEFINED 1 29
 1 30

STATEMENT LABELS DEF LINE REFERENCES
 15 200 17 14

STATISTICS
 PROGRAM LENGTH 14658 821

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APPENDIX C

STT PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE
AND PROGRAM LISTING

APPENDIX C

1. STT PROGRAM USER'S GUIDE

The Satellite Track Tide (STT) program computes instantaneous geocentric tides at equidistant points along a given Constrained Satellite Track (CST).

The following program listing shows the STT (program) subroutine written in CDC Fortran Extended for the CDC 6700 computer under the SCOPE 3.4 operating system.

The STT subroutine is called with the following statement:

```
CALL STT (MODES, YEAR, DAY, TIME1, NTOTAL, IUNIT, ISST,  
          CSTLAT, CSTLON, ELONA, ELONB, ETIMEA, ETIMEB,  
          TIDE, DT, NPTS, ISTOP)
```

where

MODES = the number of tidal modes to process

YEAR = year \geq 1975

DAY = day of YEAR, example: February 1, 1978, DAY = 32

TIME1 = time (in sec) of 1st point of the CST to be processed relative to Greenwich midnight of DAY

NTOTAL = number of points on the CST to be processed

IUNIT = beginning unit number of (2 x MODES) consecutive units to which the SSTGTD files are attached

ISST = unit number to which the SST file is attached

CSTLAT = array containing latitudes of the 1st 2 CST points in degrees

CSTLON = array containing longitudes (EAST) of the 1st 2 CST points in degrees

ELONA = } equator crossing longitudes (in deg) corresponding to the 2
 ELONB = } consecutive ascending modes of the track containing the CST

ETIMEA = } equator crossing times (in sec) relative to Greenwich midnight
 ETIMEB = } of DAY, (DAY-1), or (DAY+1) for ETIMEA belonging to ELONA and
 } ETIMEB belonging to ELONB

TIDE = array containing the generated tide values

DT = time in sec between consecutive points of the CST

NPTS = number of tide values returned by STT in TIDE(1) through TIDE (NPTS),
 $1 \leq NPTS \leq 100$

ISTOP = flag, if ISTOP = 0, the last set of tide values have been generated for the
 given CST.

For each CST track to be processed, the STT subroutine (program) is called repeated until a zero is returned for the ISTOP variable. For each successive return from STT, NPTS indicates the number of successive tide values generated and stored in the TIDE array. ($1 \leq NPTS \leq 100$) Also, NPTS must be set to -1 before the first call to STT for each track. The BUFFER IN statement in STT bring in data files (SSTGTD) that are in binary form. The SSTGTD magnetic tapes are in coded form as described in Section 4. The SST data file is also described in Section 4. The following shows how the SSTGTD files are attached.

ATTACH, TAPE ℓ ,	$\xi_{j,k}^{i=1}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \right\} \begin{array}{l} i = 1, 2, \dots, 11 \text{ (tidal model)} \\ j = 1, 2, \dots, 383 \text{ (SST points)} \\ k = 1, 2, \dots, 360 \text{ (SST number)} \\ \text{SSTGTD files, see Section 4} \end{array} \end{array}$
ATTACH, TAPE $\ell+1$,	$\delta_{j,k}^{i=1}$	
ATTACH, TAPE $\ell+2$,	$\xi_{j,k}^2$	
ATTACH, TAPE $\ell+3$,	$\delta_{j,k}^2$	
⋮		
ATTACH, TAPE $\ell+21$,	$\xi_{j,k}^{11}$	
ATTACH, TAPE $\ell+22$,	$\delta_{j,k}^{11}$	

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2. STT PROGRAM LISTING

SUBROUTINE STT	74/74	OPT=Q TRACE	FTN 4.6+433	01/21/83	16.18.59	PAGE	1
1							
5							
10							
15							
20							
25							
30							
35							
40							
45							
50							
55							

```

SUBROUTINE STT
(MODES, YEAR, DAY, TIME1, NTOTAL, IUNIT, ISST
, CSTLAT, CSTLON, ELONA, ELONB, ETIMEA, ETIMEB
, TIDE
, DT, NPTS, NMINUS)

CALLS TO
CONST
ECROSS
INTRP1
INTRP2

DIMENSION TIDE(100), TIDEB(383)
DIMENSION CSTLON(4), CSTLAT(4)
DIMENSION SSTLAT(383), SSTLON(383)
DIMENSION ASTROB(11), FREOB(11)
INTEGER YEAR, DAY
DATA NCASE/O/

IF(.NOT.(NPTS.LT.O)) GO TO 6080
..PERFORM THE FOLLOWING IF THIS IS
THE 1ST CALL TO STT FOR THE CURRENT
CST(CONSTRAINED SATELLITE TRACK) THAT
IS BEING PROCESSED.
NCASE=O
REWIND ISST
..READ FROM THE SST FILE.
READ(ISST) (SSTLAT(I), I=1, 383), SSTTS
READ(ISST) (SSTLON(I), I=1, 383), HAT
CALL ECROSS
(CSTLAT, CSTLON, DAY, SSTTS, HAT
, ETIMEA, ETIMEB, ELONA, ELONB, TIME1, NTOTAL
, ETIME, ELONG, K, TAU1, RLATD, JCAP, MCAP, TAUN
, DT
)
CALL CONST
(DAY, YEAR, ETIME, SSTTS
, ASTROB, FREOB, DTAUT )

..THE 1ST ROUGH INTERPOLATION OF TIDAL
HEIGHTS(TIDE) WITH SST-SPACING ALONG
THE CST THAT IS BEING PROCESSED.
CALL INTRP1
(MODES, JCAP, K, MCAP, NTOTAL, RLATD
, DT, SSTTS, DTAUT, TAU1, TAUN, IUNIT
, FREOB, ASTROB
, TIDEB
)
NMINUS=NTOTAL
CONTINUE
ENDIF

NPTS=100
IF(.NOT.( NMINUS.LT.100)) GO TO 7020
NPTS= NMINUS
CONTINUE
ENDIF

..COMPUTE INSTANTANEOUS GEOCENTRIC TIDES(TIDE)
AT GIVEN CST-SPACINGS.

```

59

[illegible]

FTN 4.6+433 01/21/83 16.18.59

74/74 OPT-O TRACE

SUBROUTINE STT

VARIABLES SN TYPE RELOCATION F.P. REFS
O YEAR INTEGER
VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES, SEE ABOVE

EXTERNALS TYPE ARGS REFERENCES
CONST 7 34
ECROSS 20 29
INTRP1 15 41
INTRP2 11 58

STATEMENT LABELS DEF LINE REFERENCES
/ 63 6080 47 19
74 7020 53 51

STATISTICS PROGRAM LENGTH 24608 1328

16 34 DEFINED 1

```

SUBROUTINE CONST      74/74  OPT=0 TRACE      FTN 4.6+433      01/21/83  16.18.59      PAGE
1      G
Y      SUBROUTINE CONST
          (DAY, YEAR,      ETIME,      SSTTS
          , ASTROB, FREQB,      DTAUT      )
5      C
C      CALLED BY
          SIT
10     1
          DIMENSION ASTRO (11), FREO (11)
          ,
          ASTROB(11), FREOB(11)
          INTEGER DAY, YEAR
          DATA PI/3.1415926535898/
          DATA ( FREO= 1.40519E-4, 1.45444E-4, 0.72921E-4
          , 0.67598E-4, 1.3780E-4, 0.72523E-4, 1.45842E-4
          , 0.64959E-4, 0.53234E-5, 0.26392E-5, 0.39821E-6)
          DTR= PI/180
          DTAUT= 1./SSTTS
          DAY=DAY+365*(YEAR-1975)+ INT((YEAR-1973)/4.0)
          T=[27392.500528+1.000000356*D]/ 36525.
          T2=T+T
          T3=T2+T
20     C
C      **COMPUTE MEAN LONGITUDES OF SUN, MOON, AND LUNAR
          PERIGEE AT GREENWICH MIDNIGHT. (DEGREES)
          HO=279.69688+ 36000.768925485*T+(3.03E-4*T2)
          SO=270.434358+481267.88314137*T-0.001133*T2+
          ( 1.9E-6*T3)
          PO=334.329653+4069.0340329575*T-0.010325*T2
          - (1.2E-5*T3)
          HO2=HO+HO
          SO2=SO+SO
          SO3=SO2+SO
30     C
C      **COMPUTE ASTRONOMICAL ARGUMENTS .ASTRO(I) IN DEGREES,
          OF THE PARTIAL TIDES.
          ASTRO( 1)=HO2-SO2
          ASTRO( 2)=0.
          ASTRO( 3)=HO+90.
          ASTRO( 4)=HO-SO2-90.
          ASTRO( 5)=HO2-SO3+PO
          ASTRO( 6)=-HO-90.
          ASTRO( 7)=HO2
          ASTRO( 8)=HO-SO3+PO-90.
          ASTRO( 9)=SO2
          ASTRO(10)=SO-PO
          ASTRO(11)=HO2
          DO 6060 I=1,11
              FREQ(I)= FREQ(I)+SSTTS
              ASTROB(I)=FREQ(I)*ETIME- 2.0*FREOB(I)+ASTRO(I)*DTR
              CONTINUE
6060    C
          ENDDO
          RETURN
          END
50

```

SUBROUTINE CONST 74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]

```

1      SUBROUTINE ECROSS (CSTLAT, CSTLON, D, SSTTS, HAT
      G      .ETIMEA, ETIMEB, ELONA, ELONG, TIME1, NTOTAL
      V      .ETIME, ELONG, K, TAU1, RLATD, JCAP, MCAP, TAUN
      B      .DT
      C      )
      C      CALLED BY
      C      STT

10     INTEGER D
      REAL CSTLAT( 4), CSTLON( 4)
      RL1=360.-ELONG+ELONA
      IF( RL1.LT.360.) RL1=RL1+360.
      THAT= ETIMEB- ETIMEA
      IF( THAT.LT.O.) THAT=THAT+86400
      TAUHAT= 380.*SSTTS
      TAU1= TIME1- ETIMEA
      T3= 3.* THAT
      IF( NOT. ( TAU1.GT.T3)) GO TO 1020
      TAU1= TAU1-86400.
      TIME1=TIME1-86400.
      D=D+1
      CONTINUE

1020    ENDIF
      IF( NOT. ( TAU1.LT.-T3)) GO TO 1030
      TAU1= TAU1+86400.
      TIME1= TIME1+86400.
      D=D-1
      CONTINUE

1030    ENDIF
      SSTTS2= SSTTS/2.
      TAUN=TAU1+ (NTOTAL-1)*DT

      ..COMPUTE LONGITUDE(ELONG) AT WHICH THE CST CROSSES
      LATITUDE LINE SSTLAT(JCAP)
      ..COMPUTE THE TIME(ETIME) AT WHICH THE CST CROSSES
      LATITUDE LINE SSTLAT(JCAP)
      IF( NOT. ((TAU1.LT.-SSTTS2).OR.(TAUN-TAUHAT.GT.SSTTS2)))GO TO 1070
      STOP "STOPPED IN ECROSS,CHECK TRACK DATA"
      CONTINUE
      HH= TAUHAT/THAT
      DT= DT*HH
      ETIME= ETIMEA
      TAU1= TAU1+HH
      ELONG=ELONA+.5*(RL1- HAT)
      IF(ELONG.LT.O.)ELONG=ELONG+360.
      IF(ELONG.GT.360.) ELONG=ELONG-360.

      ENDIF

      IF( NOT. (ABS(TAU1).LT.SSTTS)) GO TO 1090
      DL1= CSTLON(1)-CSTLON(2)
      IF( DL1.LT.O.) DL1=DL1+360.
      PHI= CSTLAT(1)/( CSTLAT(2)-CSTLAT(1))
      DL= ELONG-CSTLON(1)
      IF(DL.LT.-10.) DL=DL+360.
      DLP= PHI*DL1
      TAU1P=PHI*DT
      IF( NOT. ((ABS(TAU1-TAU1P).GT.(.4*SSTTS)).OR.
      (ABS(DL-DLP).GT.O.4)))GO TO 3030

```


SUBROUTINE ECROSS 74/74 OPT=O TRACE 01/21/83 16.18.59 PAGE 2

```

60      ETIME=ETIME+TAU1- TAU1P
        TAU1= TAU1P
        ELONG= CSTLON(1)+ DLP
        IF(ELONG.LT.O.) ELONG=ELONG+360.
        IF(ELONG.GT.360.) ELONG=ELONG-360.
        GO TO 3040
      ELSE
        CONTINUE
        STOP "STOPPED IN ECROSS. CHECK TRACK DATA"
        CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      CONTINUE
    1090
  70    C
      ENDIF
      **COMPUTE K-BRACKETS OF THE CST
      EL=361.-ELONG
      K= INT(EL)
      RLATD= EL-K
      IF( K.EQ.361) K=1
      JCAP= INT(2.+ TAU1/SSITS)
      MCAP= INT(4.- JCAP+ TAU1/SSITS)
      TAU1= TAU1-(JCAP-2)*SSITS
      RETURN
      END
80

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	
4 ECROSS	1	79	
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
0 CSTLAT	REAL	ARRAY	F.P.
0 CSTLON	REAL	ARRAY	F.P.
0 D	INTEGER		F.P.
322 DL	REAL		
323 DLP	REAL		
320 DL1	REAL		
0 DT	REAL		F.P.
325 EL	REAL		F.P.
0 ELONA	REAL		F.P.
0 ELONB	REAL		F.P.
0 ELONG	REAL		F.P.
0 ETIME	REAL		F.P.
0 EYIMEA	REAL		F.P.
0 ETIMES	REAL		F.P.
0 HAT	REAL		F.P.
317 HH	REAL		F.P.
0 JCAP	INTEGER		F.P.
0 K	INTEGER		F.P.
0 MCAP	INTEGER		F.P.
0 NTOTAL	INTEGER		F.P.
321 PHI	REAL		F.P.
0 RLATD	REAL		F.P.

10	3*51	DEFINED	1	DEFINED	1	27
10	2*49	52	60	DEFINED	1	21
9	21	27	DEFINED	53		
2*53	56	DEFINED	52			
56	60	DEFINED	54			
2*50	54	DEFINED	49	50		
31	41	55	DEFINED	1	41	
73	74	DEFINED	72			
11	44	DEFINED	1			
11	DEFINED	1				
2*45	2*46	52	2*61	2*62	72	62
1	44	45	46	60	61	
58	DEFINED	1	42	58		
13	16	42	DEFINED	1		
13	DEFINED	1				
44	DEFINED	1				
41	43	DEFINED	40			
77	78	DEFINED	1	76		
74	75	DEFINED	1	73		
1	77	77				
31	DEFINED	1				
54	55	DEFINED	51			
1	74					

3

PAGE 1

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FTN 4.6+433

74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SUBROUTINE TROUT

```

1      SUBROUTINE INOUT( IN, OUT ,X, D, II)
      C
      C      CALLED BY
      C
      C      SSGTD
      C
5      DIMENSION X(II) ,D(II)
      INTEGER OUT,OT1
      IF(.NOT. (IN.NE.O)) GO TO 22
      BUFFER IN( IN,1) ( X(1), X( II))
      IN1= IN+1
      IF(UNIT( IN)) 20,12,13
      CONTINUE
10      BUFFER IN(IN1,1) ( D(1), D( II))
      IF(UNIT(IN1)) 22,12,13
      CONTINUE
      C
      C      22      ENDF
      C
15      IF(.NOT.(OUT.NE.O)) GO TO 30
      BUFFER OUT(OUT,1) ( X(1), X( II))
      IF(UNIT(OUT)) 30,12,13
      CONTINUE
      C
      C      30      ENDF
      C
20      RETURN
      STOP "12.SUBROUTINE INOUT"
      STOP "13.SUBROUTINE INOUT"
      C
      C      12
      C      13
      C      END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
4 INOUT	1	2 1
VARIABLES	SN TYPE	RELOCATION
O D	REAL	F.P.
O I1	INTEGER	F.P.
O IN	INTEGER	F.P.
104 IN1	INTEGER	I/O REFS
103 OT1	* INTEGER	REFS
O OUT	INTEGER	REFS
O X	REAL	I/O REFS
VARIABLES USED AS FILE NAMES, SEE ABOVE		
EXTERNALS	UNIT	TYPE ARGS REFERENCES
	REAL	↑ 9 12 18
STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
55 12	22	9 12 18
57 13	23	9 12 18
O 20	INACTIVE	10 9
36 22	13	6 12
53 30	19	16 18

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FTN 4.6+433

74/74 OPT-O TRACE

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH 1138 75

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FTN 4.6+433

74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SUBROUTINE INTRP1

```

1      SUBROUTINE INTRP1
      (
      G      MODES, JCAP, K, MCAP, NTOTAL, RLATD
      G      DT, SSTTS, DTAUT, TAU1, TAUN, IUNIT
      G      FREQ8, ASTROB
      Y      )
      TIDEB
      )

5      CALLED BY
      C      STT
      C      CALLS TO
      C      SR
      C      SSTGTD

10     DIMENSION FREQ8(11), ASTROB(11), TIDEB(383)
      DIMENSION X1(384), X2(384), D1(384), D2(384)
      DATA PI/3.14159265/, PIP1/6.28318531/
      DATA KOLD/-999/, JCAPD/-999/

15     J1Z383= 383-JCAP+1
      **OBTAIN AMPLITUDES( ) AND PHASES( )
      C      WHICH ENCLOSES THE CST TO BE PROCESSED
      C      **IF NOT 1ST CALL TO INTRP1
      C      IF(.NOT.(KOLD.NE.-999)) GO TO 1065
      C      **RESTORE TIDEB( ) VALUES, IF POSSIBLE
      C      IF(.NOT.(K.EQ.KOLD. AND .JCAP.GE.JCAPD)) GO TO 1060
      C      ISR=2
      C      CALL SR
      C      ( ISR, JCAP, MCAP
      C      , TIDEB, X1
      C      )
      C      CONTINUE
      C      ENDIF
      C      CONTINUE
      C      ENDIF

20     IF(.NOT.((K.EQ.KOLD.AND.(JCAP.LT.JCAPD)).OR.K.NE.
      C      KOLD)) GO TO 6020
      C      CALL MOVE(O, TIDEB(1), 383)
      C      DO 6010 I=1, MODES
      C      J=JCAP
      C      CALL SSTGTD
      C      ( K, IUNIT, I, KOLD
      C      , X1, X2, D1, D2
      C      )
      C      **D1 AND D2 VALUES ARE IN RADIANS
      C      **COMPUTE THE 1ST ROUGH TIDAL HEIGHTS(TIDEB)
      C      WITH SST-SPACING ALONG THE CST BY
      C      INTERPOLATING BETWEEN THE 2 SSTGTD TRACKS
      C      THAT BOUND THE CST.
      C      DO 5070 M=1, J1Z383
      C      **CHECK FOR LAND PTS.
      C      RL2= RLATD
      C      RL1=1.
      C      IF(.NOT.(X1(J).LE.O.)) GO TO 2050
      C      RL2=1.
      C      CONTINUE
      C      ENDIF
      C      IF(.NOT.(X2(J).GT.O.)) GOTO 2055
      C      RL1=1.-RLATD
      C      CONTINUE

2050
      C
2055
      C

```

```

C
C
60      ENDIF
      XM=RL1*X1(J)+ RL2*X2(J)
      **D1 AND D2 VALUES ARE IN RADIAN
      D1J=D1(J)
      D2J=D2(J)
      DMD=D1J-D2J
      IF(DMD.GT.PI) D2J=D2J+PI
      IF(DMD.LT.-PI) D1J=D1J+PI
      DM=RL1*D1J+ RL2*D2J
      IF(.NOT.(I.EQ.2)) GO TO 3040
      TIDEB(M)=TIDEB(M)+ XM*O.28
      *COS(FREQ8(7)*J+ ASTROB(7)-
      (DM-O.0349))
      GO TO 3050
      ELSE
      TIDEB(M)=TIDEB(M)+ XM*
      COS(FREQ8(1)+J+ ASTROB(1)- DM)
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      J=J+1
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      **STORE THE 1ST ROUGH TIDAL HEIGHTS(TIDEB) IN
      THEIR CORRECT SST-SPACING POSITIONS.
      ISR=1
      CALL SR
      ( ISR, JCAP, MCAP
      , TIDEB, X1
      )
      CONTINUE
      ENDIF
      KOLD=K
      JCAPO=JCAP
      RETURN
      END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	
4 INTRP1	1	92	ARRAY	F.P.
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE		
0 ASTROB	REAL			
303 DM	REAL	REFS	12	68
302 DMD	REAL	REFS	68	73
0 DT	REAL	REFS	64	65
0 DTAUT	REAL	DEFINED	1	
1704 D1	REAL	DEFINED	1	
300 D1J	REAL	REFS	13	38
2504 D2	REAL	REFS	63	65
301 D2J	REAL	REFS	13	38
0 FREQ8	REAL	REFS	63	64
		REFS	12	68
		REFS	61	61
		DEFINED	66	65
		DEFINED	63	62
		DEFINED	73	64
		DEFINED	66	61
		DEFINED	73	62
		DEFINED	61	61
		DEFINED	66	65
		DEFINED	62	64
		DEFINED	68	61

SUBROUTINE INTRP-1		74/74	OPT=0	TRACE	FTN 4.6+433	01/21/83	16.18.59	PAGE
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION		REFS			
272 I	INTEGER				38	67	2*73	36
271 ISR	INTEGER				25	85	DEFINED	84
0 IUNIT	INTEGER	F.P.			38	DEFINED	1	
273 J	INTEGER				51	55	2*59	62
					77	37	77	68
0 JCAP	INTEGER	F.P.			17	23	25	37
					1	33	DEFINED	91
262 JCAPD	INTEGER				23	33	DEFINED	15
270 J12383	INTEGER				47	DEFINED	17	
0 K	INTEGER	F.P.			23	2*33	38	DEFINED
261 KOLD	INTEGER				21	23	2*33	90
274 M	INTEGER				2*68	2*73	DEFINED	38
0 MCAP	INTEGER	F.P.			25	85	DEFINED	47
0 MODES	INTEGER	F.P.			36	DEFINED	1	1
0 NTOTAL	INTEGER	F.P.			1	DEFINED		15
*UNUSED								DEFINED
257 PI	REAL				64	65	DEFINED	14
260 PIPI	REAL				64	65	DEFINED	14
0 RLATD	REAL	F.P.			49	56	DEFINED	1
276 RL1	REAL				59	66	DEFINED	56
275 RL2	REAL				59	66	DEFINED	52
0 SRTTS	REAL				1			
*UNUSED								
0 TAU1	REAL	F.P.			1			
0 TAU1	REAL	F.P.			1			
0 TIDEB	REAL	F.P.			12	25	35	68
					1	68	73	73
277 XM	REAL				68	73	DEFINED	59
304 X1	REAL				13	25	38	51
1104 X2	REAL				13	38	55	59
EXTERNALS								
CDS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES					
3	1 LIBRARY	68	73					
MOVE		35						
SR		25	85					
SSTGTD		8	38					
STATEMENT LABELS								
DEF LINE	REFERENCES							
28	23							
44 1060								
45 1065								
103 2050								
112 2055								
167 3040								
202 3050								
0 5070								
0 6010								
223 6020								
LOOPS LABEL INDEX FROM-TO LENGTH PROPERTIES								
61 6010	* I		36 80	131B	EXT REFS	NOT	INNER	
71 5070	* M		47 78	116B	EXT REFS			
STATISTICS								
PROGRAM LENGTH			33468	1766				

1
SUBROUTINE INTRP2 74/74 DP=O TRACE FTN 4.6+433 01/21/83 16.18.59 PAGE 1

1
SUBROUTINE INTRP2
G (MCAP, NTOTAL, DT, SSTTS, DTAUT
G .TAU1, NMINUS, TIDEB, NPTS
Y TIDE
B , NCASE

5
C ..INTRP2 COMPUTES INSTANTANEOUS GEOCENTRIC
C TIDES(TIDE) AT GIVEN CST-SPACINGS BY
C USING A "CUBIC-PARABOLIC SPLINE" INTERPOLATION
C OF THE TIDEB VALUES.

10
C CALLED BY
C SST
C CALLS TO
C NCASE1
C NCASE2
C NCASE3
C NCASE4
C NCASE5

15
C DIMENSION TIDE(100), TIDEB(383)

20
C LOGICAL T1, T11, T12, T111, T112, T121, T1121, T1122
C LOGICAL T2, T21, T22, T121, T122

25
C IF(.NOT.(NCASE.EQ.O)) GO TO 2010
C T1=.F.
C T2=.F.
C T11=.FALSE.
C T111=.FALSE.
C T112=.FALSE.
C T121=.FALSE.
C T1122=.FALSE.
C T12=.FALSE.
C T121=.FALSE.
C T122=.FALSE.
C T21=.FALSE.
C T22=.FALSE.
C T1T=TIDEB(1)
C T2T=TIDEB(2)
C T3T=TIDEB(3)
C T4T=TIDEB(4)
C IF(.NOT.(MCAP.GT.2.AND.(T2T.NE.O.))) GO TO 1010
C T1=.T.
C GO TO 1015

30
C ELSE
C T2=.T.
C CONTINUE

35
C ENDI
C IF(.NOT.(T3T.NE.O.)) GO TO 1020
C T11=.T.
C GO TO 1025

40
C ELSE
C T12=.T.
C CONTINUE

45
C ENDIF
C IF(.NOT.(T1T.NE.O.)) GO TO 1030
C T111=.T.
C T121=.T.
C GO TO 1035

50
C 1010
C 1015
C

55
C 1020
C 1025
C

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74/74 OPT=O TRACE

SUBROUTINE INTRP2

```

      C 1030
      ELSE T112=.T.
      T122=.T.
      CONTINUE
      C 1035
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(MCAP.GT.3.AND.(T4T.NE.O.))) GO TO 1040
      T1121=.T.
      GO TO 1045
      C 1040
      ELSE T1122=.T.
      CONTINUE
      C 1045
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(MCAP.LE.2.AND.T2T.NE.O.O.AND.
      T1T.NE.O.O.)) GO TO 1050
      T21=.T.
      GO TO 1055
      C 1050
      ELSE T22=.T.
      CONTINUE
      C 1055
      ENDIF
      TAU=TAU1
      M=1
      IF(T1.AND.T11.AND.T111) NCASE=3
      IF(.NOT.(T1.AND.T11.AND.T112.AND.T1121))GOTO1060
      NCASE=3
      TAU=TAU1-DT
      M=2
      CONTINUE
      C 1060
      ENDIF
      IF(.NOT.(T1.AND.T11.AND.T112.AND.T1122))GOTO1065
      NCASE=2
      TAU=TAU1-DT
      M=2
      CONTINUE
      C 1065
      ENDIF
      IF(T1.AND.T12.AND.T121) NCASE=2
      IF(T1.AND.T12.AND.T122) NCASE=1
      IF(T2.AND.T21) NCASE=2
      IF(T2.AND.T22) NCASE=1
      CONTINUE
      C 2010
      ENDIF
      TT1=DTAUT/2.
      TT2=TT1+DTAUT
      TT3=TT2+DTAUT
      NEND=NPTS
      CASE ENTRY
      GO TO( 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050)NCASE
      C
      CASE 1
      ..CONSTANT INTERPOLATION
      CALL NCASE1 ( TIDEB, NEND
      , TIDE )
      GO TO 4020
      C
      ..LINEAR INTERPOLATION
      CALL NCASE2 ( TIDEB, M, NEND, DT, DTAUT
      , NTOTAL,NMINUS, TIDE, TAU )
      C 3020
      G
      B
      .

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]

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SUBROUTINE INTRP2 74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION	DEFINITION	REFERENCES
435	T1T	REAL		DEFINED	
422	T11	LOGICAL		REFS	
424	T111	LOGICAL		REFS	
425	T112	LOGICAL		REFS	
426	T1121	LOGICAL		REFS	
427	T1122	LOGICAL		REFS	
423	T12	LOGICAL		REFS	
433	T121	LOGICAL		REFS	
434	T122	LOGICAL		REFS	
430	T2	LOGICAL		REFS	
436	T2T	REAL		REFS	
431	T21	LOGICAL		REFS	
432	T22	LOGICAL		REFS	
437	T3T	REAL		REFS	
440	T4T	REAL		REFS	

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
NCASE1		3	107
NCASE2		9	112
NCASE3		9	117
NCASE4		13	122
NCASE5		9	128

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE	REFERENCES
64	40
66	42
75	47
77	49
110	54
114	57
124	63
126	65
140	70
142	73
167	81
203	87
226	91
254	104
262	104
276	104
312	104
326	104
335	110

STATISTICS

PROGRAM LENGTH 4478 295

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74/74 OPT=O TRACE

SUBROUTINE NCASE2

```

1      SUBROUTINE NCASE2
      ( TIDEB, M, NEND, DT, DTAUT
      .NTOTAL, NMINUS
      .TIDE, TAU )
      C
      C ..CASE2 IS LINEAR INTERPOLATION
      C FOR 2 OCEANIC DATA, TIDEB(M) AND
      C TIDEB(M+1) NOT EQUAL TO 0.0
      C
      C CALLED BY
      C INTRP2
      C DIMENSION TIDE(100), TIDEB(383)
      C N1=1
      C IF(.NOT.(NTOTAL.EQ.NMINUS)) GOTO 3010
      C N1=2
      C A=DTAUT*( TIDEB(M+1)- TIDEB(M))
      C B= A*DT
      C TIDE(1)= TIDEB(M)+ A*TAU
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 3010
      C
      C 20      ENDIF
      C IF( N1.EQ.1) NM1=100
      C IF( N1.EQ.2) NM1=1
      C 00 3090 I=N1,NEND
      C TIDE(I)= TIDE(NM1)+B
      C NM1=I
      C CONTINUE
      C
      C 25      3090
      C ENDDO
      C RETURN
      C END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
4 NCASE2	1	27

VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION
73 A	REAL		
74 B	REAL		
0 DT	REAL	F.P.	
0 DTAUT	REAL	F.P.	
76 I	INTEGER		
0 M	INTEGER	F.P.	
0 NEND	INTEGER	F.P.	
0 NMINUS	INTEGER	F.P.	
75 NM1	INTEGER		
0 NTOTAL	INTEGER	F.P.	
72 N1	INTEGER		
0 TAU	REAL	F.P.	
0 TIDE	REAL	F.P.	
0 TIDEB	REAL	F.P.	

REFS	16	17	15
REFS	23	DEFINED	DEFINED
REFS	16	DEFINED	16
REFS	15	DEFINED	1
REFS	23	24	22
REFS	2*15	17	1
REFS	22	DEFINED	1
REFS	13	DEFINED	1
REFS	23	DEFINED	20
REFS	13	DEFINED	1
REFS	20	21	22
REFS	17	DEFINED	1
REFS	11	23	DEFINED
REFS	11	2*15	17

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE	REFERENCES
45 3010	13
0 3090	25

14	23
DEFINED	1
17	1

SUBROUTINE NCASE2		74/74	OPT=0	TRACE
LOOPS	LABEL	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
57	3090	22 25	118	OPT
STATISTICS				
PROGRAM LENGTH		1228	82	

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IN 4 6 433

74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SUBROUTINE NCASE3

```

1      G
      B
      C
      C
      C
      C
      C
      SUBROUTINE NCASE3
      ( TIDE, SSTTS, NEND, DT, M, AP
      TIDE, M, TAU, NCASE )
      ..CASE3 IS PARABOLIC INTERPOLATION FOR 3 DEGREE DATA ME 0 0
      CALLED BY
      INTRP2
      CALLS TO
      NCASE4
      REAL TIDE(100), TIDE(1383)
      DT=DT/2
      TT1= TIDE(1)/DT
      TT2= TIDE(2)/DT
      TT3= TIDE(3)/DT
      M1=M+1
      M2=M+2
      M3=M+3
      A=TT1*(-3.*TIDE(M)+4.*TIDE(M1)-TIDE(M2))
      B=TT2*(TIDE(M)-2.*TIDE(M1)+TIDE(M2))
      IF(.NOT.(MCAP.LT.M3.OR.(TIDE(M3).EQ.0.)))GOTO3050
      DO 2050 N=1,NEND
      TIDE(N)=(B+TAU+ A)*TAU+ TIDE(M)
      TAU=TAU+DT
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      GO TO 4090
      C
      ELSE
      CONTINUE
      N=1
      DOUNTIL NCASE.EQ.4.OR.NEND IS FINISHED
      TIDE(N)=(B+TAU+ A)*TAU+ TIDE(M)
      TAU=TAU+DT
      N=N+1
      IF(TAU.GE.DTAU.AND.(N.LE.NEND)) NCASE=4
      IF(.NOT.(TAU.GE.DTAU.OR.(N.GT.NEND)))GOTO3070
      ENDDO
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      IF(.NOT.(NCASE.EQ.4)) GO TO 5010
      TAU= TAU-DTAU
      NBGN4=N
      M=M+1
      CALL NCASE4
      (TIDE, NBGN4, NEND, SSTTS, DT
      , TT1, TT2, TT3, MCAP
      , TIDE, M, TAU, NCASE)
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      RETURN
      END
      C
      5010
      C
      4090
      C
      3070
      C
      3050
      C
      2050
      C

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	FTN 4.6+433	01/21/83 16.18.59	PAGE 2
4 NCASE3	1	49				
VARIABLES	SN	TYPE	RELOCATION			
236 A	REAL			31	18	
237 B	REAL			31	19	
238 C	REAL			32	43	
239 D	REAL			34	40	
240 E	REAL			13	14	
241 F	REAL			16	17	
242 G	REAL			17	18	
243 H	REAL			18	19	
244 I	REAL			19	20	
245 J	REAL			20	21	
246 K	REAL			21	22	
247 L	REAL			22	23	
248 M	REAL			23	24	
249 N	REAL			24	25	
250 O	REAL			25	26	
251 P	REAL			26	27	
252 Q	REAL			27	28	
253 R	REAL			28	29	
254 S	REAL			29	30	
255 T	REAL			30	31	
256 U	REAL			31	32	
257 V	REAL			32	33	
258 W	REAL			33	34	
259 X	REAL			34	35	
260 Y	REAL			35	36	
261 Z	REAL			36	37	
262 AA	REAL			37	38	
263 AB	REAL			38	39	
264 AC	REAL			39	40	
265 AD	REAL			40	41	
266 AE	REAL			41	42	
267 AF	REAL			42	43	
268 AG	REAL			43	44	
269 AH	REAL			44	45	
270 AI	REAL			45	46	
271 AJ	REAL			46	47	
272 AK	REAL			47	48	
273 AL	REAL			48	49	
274 AM	REAL			49	50	
275 AN	REAL			50	51	
276 AO	REAL			51	52	
277 AP	REAL			52	53	
278 AQ	REAL			53	54	
279 AR	REAL			54	55	
280 AS	REAL			55	56	
281 AT	REAL			56	57	
282 AU	REAL			57	58	
283 AV	REAL			58	59	
284 AW	REAL			59	60	
285 AX	REAL			60	61	
286 AY	REAL			61	62	
287 AZ	REAL			62	63	
288 BA	REAL			63	64	
289 BB	REAL			64	65	
290 BC	REAL			65	66	
291 BD	REAL			66	67	
292 BE	REAL			67	68	
293 BF	REAL			68	69	
294 BG	REAL			69	70	
295 BH	REAL			70	71	
296 BI	REAL			71	72	
297 BJ	REAL			72	73	
298 BK	REAL			73	74	
299 BL	REAL			74	75	
300 BM	REAL			75	76	
301 BN	REAL			76	77	
302 BO	REAL			77	78	
303 BP	REAL			78	79	
304 BQ	REAL			79	80	
305 BR	REAL			80	81	
306 BS	REAL			81	82	
307 BT	REAL			82	83	
308 BU	REAL			83	84	
309 BV	REAL			84	85	
310 BW	REAL			85	86	
311 BX	REAL			86	87	
312 BY	REAL			87	88	
313 BZ	REAL			88	89	
314 CA	REAL			89	90	
315 CB	REAL			90	91	
316 CC	REAL			91	92	
317 CD	REAL			92	93	
318 CE	REAL			93	94	
319 CF	REAL			94	95	
320 CG	REAL			95	96	
321 CH	REAL			96	97	
322 CI	REAL			97	98	
323 CJ	REAL			98	99	
324 CK	REAL			99	100	
325 CL	REAL			100	101	
326 CM	REAL			101	102	
327 CN	REAL			102	103	
328 CO	REAL			103	104	
329 CP	REAL			104	105	
330 CQ	REAL			105	106	
331 CR	REAL			106	107	
332 CS	REAL			107	108	
333 CT	REAL			108	109	
334 CU	REAL			109	110	
335 CV	REAL			110	111	
336 CW	REAL			111	112	
337 CX	REAL			112	113	
338 CY	REAL			113	114	
339 CZ	REAL			114	115	
340 DA	REAL			115	116	
341 DB	REAL			116	117	
342 DC	REAL			117	118	
343 DD	REAL			118	119	
344 DE	REAL			119	120	
345 DF	REAL			120	121	
346 DG	REAL			121	122	
347 DH	REAL			122	123	
348 DI	REAL			123	124	
349 DJ	REAL			124	125	
350 DK	REAL			125	126	
351 DL	REAL			126	127	
352 DM	REAL			127	128	
353 DN	REAL			128	129	
354 DO	REAL			129	130	
355 DP	REAL			130	131	
356 DQ	REAL			131	132	
357 DR	REAL			132	133	
358 DS	REAL			133	134	
359 DT	REAL			134	135	
360 DU	REAL			135	136	
361 DV	REAL			136	137	
362 DW	REAL			137	138	
363 DX	REAL			138	139	
364 DY	REAL			139	140	
365 DZ	REAL			140	141	
366 EA	REAL			141	142	
367 EB	REAL			142	143	
368 EC	REAL			143	144	
369 ED	REAL			144	145	
370 EE	REAL			145	146	
371 EF	REAL			146	147	
372 EG	REAL			147	148	
373 EH	REAL			148	149	
374 EI	REAL			149	150	
375 EJ	REAL			150	151	
376 EK	REAL			151	152	
377 EL	REAL			152	153	
378 EM	REAL			153	154	
379 EN	REAL			154	155	
380 EO	REAL			155	156	
381 EP	REAL			156	157	
382 EQ	REAL			157	158	
383 ER	REAL			158	159	
384 ES	REAL			159	160	
385 ET	REAL			160	161	
386 EU	REAL			161	162	
387 EV	REAL			162	163	
388 EW	REAL			163	164	
389 EX	REAL			164	165	
390 EY	REAL			165	166	
391 EZ	REAL			166	167	
392 FA	REAL			167	168	
393 FB	REAL			168	169	
394 FC	REAL			169	170	
395 FD	REAL			170	171	
396 FE	REAL			171	172	
397 FF	REAL			172	173	
398 FG	REAL			173	174	
399 FH	REAL			174	175	
400 FI	REAL			175	176	
401 FJ	REAL			176	177	
402 FK	REAL			177	178	
403 FL	REAL			178	179	
404 FM	REAL			179	180	
405 FO	REAL			180	181	
406 FP	REAL			181	182	
407 FQ	REAL			182	183	
408 FR	REAL			183	184	
409 FS	REAL			184	185	
410 FT	REAL			185	186	
411 FU	REAL			186	187	
412 FV	REAL			187	188	
413 FW	REAL			188	189	
414 FX	REAL			189	190	
415 FY	REAL			190	191	
416 FZ	REAL			191	192	
417 GA	REAL			192	193	
418 GB	REAL			193	194	
419 GC	REAL			194	195	
420 GD	REAL			195	196	
421 GE	REAL			196	197	
422 GF	REAL			197	198	
423 GG	REAL			198	199	
424 GH	REAL			199	200	
425 GI	REAL			200	201	
426 GJ	REAL			201	202	
427 GK	REAL			202	203	
428 GL	REAL			203	204	
429 GM	REAL			204	205	
430 GN	REAL			205	206	
431 GO	REAL			206	207	
432 GP	REAL			207	208	
433 GQ	REAL			208	209	
434 GR	REAL			209	210	
435 GS	REAL			210	211	
436 GT	REAL			211	212	
437 GU	REAL			212	213	
438 GV	REAL			213	214	
439 GW	REAL			214	215	
440 GX	REAL			215	216	
441 GY	REAL			216	217	
442 GZ	REAL			217	218	
443 HA	REAL			218	219	
444 HB	REAL			219	220	
445 HC	REAL			220	221	
446 HD	REAL			221	222	
447 HE	REAL			222	223	
448 HF	REAL					

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SUBROUTINE NCASE4 74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

```

1      SUBROUTINE NCASE4 (TIDE, NBEGIN, NEND, SSTTS, DT
      G      , TT1, TT2, TT3, MCAP
      G      , TIDE, M, TAU, NCASE)
      B
5      C      --CASE4 IS CUBIC-PARABOLIC INTERPOLATION
      C      CALLED BY
      C      NCASE3
      C      CALL TO
      C      NCASE5
      C      REAL TIDE(100), TIDE(383)
      C      DTAU=SSTTS
      C      N=NBEGIN
      C      DO WHILE N.LE.NEND
      C          GO TO 7010
      C          M1=M+1
      C          M2=M+2
      C          MM1=M-1
      C          A=TT1*(TIDE(M1)-TIDE(MM1))
      C          B=TT2*(2.*TIDE(M1)-5.*TIDE(M)
      C          + 4.*TIDE(M1)-TIDE(M2))
      C          C=TT3*(TIDE(M2)-3.*TIDE(M1)+3.*TIDE(M)
      C          - TIDE(MM1))
      C          TIDE(N)=((C*TAU+ B)*TAU+ A)*TAU+ TIDE(M)
      C          N=N+1
      C          TAU= TAU+DT
      C          IF (.NOT. (TAU.GE.DTAU )) GO TO 6070
      C          TAU=TAU-DTAU
      C          M=M+1
      C          CONTINUE
      C          6070
      C
      C          **CHECK FOR NCASE.EQ.5
      C          M2=M+2
      C          IF (.NOT. (MCAP.LT.M22.OR. (TIDE(M22).EQ.O.))) GO TO 6075
      C          NBGN5=N
      C          NCASE=5
      C          CALL NCASE5 (TIDE, NBGN5, NEND
      C              , TT1, TT2, DT
      C              , TIDE, M, TAU
      C              , N=NEND+1
      C              , CONTINUE
      C          6075
      C          ENDIF
      C          IF (.NOT. (N.GT.NEND)) GO TO 2050
      C          ENDDO
      C          RETURN
      C          END

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES
4 NCASE4	1	45

VARIABLES	SM	TYPE	RELOCATION	REFS	23	DEFINED	18	21	23	28
177 A	REAL			REFS	23	DEFINED	18			
200 B	REAL			REFS	23	DEFINED	19			
201 C	REAL			REFS	23	DEFINED	21			
0 DT	REAL		F.P.	REFS	25	36	DEFINED	1		
172 DTAU	REAL			REFS	26	27	DEFINED	11		
0 M	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	15	16	17	19	21	23
				32	36	DEFINED	1	28		28
0 MCAP	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	33	DEFINED	1			
176 MR1	INTEGER			REFS	18	19	21	DEFINED	17	
174 M1	INTEGER			REFS	18	19	21	DEFINED	15	
175 M2	INTEGER			REFS	19	21	DEFINED	16		
202 M22	INTEGER			REFS	2+33	DEFINED	32			
173 N	INTEGER			REFS	23	24	34	43	DEFINED	12
				40						24
0 MBEGIN	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	12	DEFINED	1			
203 MBGMS	INTEGER			REFS	36	DEFINED	34			
0 NCASE	INTEGER		F.P.	DEFINED	1	35				
0 MEND	INTEGER		F.P.	REFS	36	40	43	DEFINED	1	
0 SSTTS	REAL		F.P.	REFS	11	DEFINED	1			
0 TAU	REAL		F.P.	REFS	3+23	25	26	27	36	
				DEFINED	1	25	27			
0 TIDE	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	10	36	DEFINED	1	23	
0 TIDEB	REAL		ARRAY	REFS	10	2+18	4+19	4+21	23	
				DEFINED	1					36
0 TT1	REAL		F.P.	REFS	18	36	DEFINED	1		
0 TT2	REAL		F.P.	REFS	19	36	DEFINED	1		
0 TT3	REAL		F.P.	REFS	21	DEFINED	1			

EXTERNALS NCASE5
 TYPE ARGV REFERENCES
 9 36

STATEMENT LABELS
 14 2050
 111 6070
 147 6075
 150 7010

STATISTICS
 PROGRAM LENGTH 2048 132

PAGE 1

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SUBROUTINE NCASES 74/74 OPT=O TRACE

```

1      SUBROUTINE NCASES
      (TIDEB,NBEGIN, NEND
      . TT1 ,TT2, DT
      . TIDE, M, TAU
      )
5      ..CASES IS PARABOLIC END POINT INTERPOLATION
      CALLED BY
      REAL TIDE(100) ,TIDEB(383)
      A=TT1*(TIDEB(M)-TIDEB(M-1))
      B=TT2*(TIDEB(M+1)-2.*TIDEB(M)+TIDEB(M-1))
10     DO 3010 N=NBEGIN,NEND
      TIDE(N)=(B*TAU+ A)*TAU+ TIDEB(M)
      TAU=TAU+DT
      CONTINUE
      3010
      C
      ENDDO
      RETURN
      END
15

```

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

ENTRY POINTS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	RELOCATION	REFS	11	11	8
4 NCASES	1	15		REFS	11	11	DEFINED
52 A				REFS	11	11	DEFINED
53 B				REFS	12	11	DEFINED
0 DT			F.P.	REFS	2*8	3*9	DEFINED
0 M			F.P.	REFS	11	10	DEFINED
54 N				REFS	10	1	DEFINED
0 NBEGIN			F.P.	REFS	10	1	DEFINED
0 NEND			F.P.	REFS	2*11	12	DEFINED
0 TAU			F.P.	REFS	7	1	DEFINED
0 TIDE			F.P.	REFS	7	11	DEFINED
0 TIDEB			F.P.	REFS	7	11	DEFINED
0 TT1			F.P.	REFS	8	1	DEFINED
0 TT2			F.P.	REFS	9	1	DEFINED

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE	REFERENCES	FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES
0 3010	13	10 13	148	OPT

STATISTICS

PROGRAM LENGTH 1008 64

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]

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74/74 OPT=O TRACE

SUBROUTINE SR

VARIABLES SN TYPE
O X1 REALRELOCATION
ARRAY F.P.

REFS

6

31 DEFINED

15

EXTERNALS TYPE
MOVEARGS REFERENCES
3 25

STATEMENT LABELS

DEF LINE REFERENCES

0 3070	16	12
44 4010	19	10
0 6063	32	28
76 6070	34	24

LOOPS LABEL	INDEX
26 3070	* II
60 6063	* II

FROM-TO	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXT REFS	EXT REFS
12 16	15B			
28 32	15B			

STATISTICS
PROGRAM LENGTH

136B 94

```

1      SUBROUTINE SSTGTD
      ( K, IUNIT, IMODE, KOLD
      , X1, X2, D1, D2
      )
      G
      Y
5      C      CALLED BY
      C      INTRP1
      C      DIMENSION X1(384), X2(384), D1(384), D2(384)
      C      **
      C      **COMPUTE
      C      I1= IUNIT+ 2*(IMODE-1)
10     I2= I1+1
      IF(.NOT.((KOLD.GE.K).OR.(K.FO.1).OR.(KOLD.EQ.-999))) GO TO 2010
      REWIND I1
      REWIND I2
      CONTINUE
15     C      2010
      C      ENDIF
      INCK= K-KOLD
      IF(.NOT.( INCK.LE.O.OR.KOLD.EQ.-999)) GO TO 2015
      INCK=K+1
      CONTINUE
20     C      2015
      C      ENDIF
      C      ...POSITION THE SSTGTD FILES SO THAT THE DATA
      C      W.R.T. THE SST NUMBER K WILL GO INTO X1 AND D1 ARRAYS
      C      INCK1= INCK-1
      IF(.NOT.( INCK1.NE.O)) GO TO 4050
      DO 4030 I=1,INCK1
      CALL INOUT(I1, O, X1,D1, 384)
      CONTINUE
      ENDDO
      GO TO 4080
30     C      4030
      C      ELSE
      C      DO 4060 J=1,384
      C      X1(J)=X2(J)
      C      D1(J)=D2(J)
      C      CONTINUE
      C      ENDDO
      C      CONTINUE
      C      ENDIF
40     C      4060
      C      4080
      IF(.NOT.( K+1.EQ.361)) GO TO 4090
      REWIND I1
      REWIND I2
      CONTINUE
45     C      4090
      C      ENDIF
      C      ...PUT SSTGTD VALUES W.R.T. SST NUMBER(K+1)
      C      INTO X2 AND D2 ARRAYS
      C      CALL INOUT( I1, O, X2, D2, 384)
      C      RK=X1(384)
      C      IK=D1(384)
      C      RETURN
      C      END
50

```

SUBROUTINE SSTGTD 74/74 OPT=0 TRACE

SYMBOLIC REFERENCE MAP (R=3)

[illegible]

EXTERNALS	TYPE	ARGS	REFERENCES
INOUT		5	28
			49

STATEMENT LABELS	DEF LINE	REFERENCES	FROM-TO	INDEX	LENGTH	PROPERTIES	EXT REFS
40 2010	15	12					
54 2015	20	18					
0 4030	29	27					
75 4050	33	26					
0 4060	36	33					
110 4080	38	31					
121 4090	44	41					
64 4030 + I	27 29	78					
76 4060 J	33 36	118				OPT	
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